The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9446.—VOL. LVIII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, George and Bathurst streets, Mrs. ALEXANDER YEEND of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Eatonswill, Clarence River, Mrs. S. BUCHAN, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Cardwell-street, Balmain, the wife of EDWARD BRODERICK, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at Bundanon, Shoalhaven, the wife of the Rev R. S. WILLIS of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th of June, at the Parsonage, East Granville, Massachusetts, by the Rev. A. Geckie, grandfather of the bride, W. H. WISENER, Esq., barrister, son of the Hon. W. H. Wisener, of Tennessee, to SARAH, daughter of the Rev. A. C. GEEKIE, Bathurst, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, at Gosford, ROBERT MACARTNEY GRANT, son of A. O. Grant.

On the 20th instant, at his parents' residence, Grose-street, Camperdown, of inflammation of the lungs, followed by convulsions, RICHARD HENRY, fourth son of BEN and MARGARET JOHNSON, aged 2 years 5 months and 17 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

DIRECT ROUTE TO ENGLAND, NEW YORK, AND SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, WITH ONLY ONE TRANSHIPMENT.
PANAMA NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
In conjunction with the Royal Mail Steampacket Company of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company New York,
The Screw Steamship
MATAURA,
1786 tons register, 500-horse power,
G. E. Bird, R.N.R., Commander,
is appointed
to leave SYDNEY for PANAMA,
via WELLINGTON, N.Z.,
WEDNESDAY, September 2nd, at 3 p.m.,
with her Majesty's Mails.
And will be due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of October, forming regular connection there, as follows, viz.:—Passengers for SOUTHAMPTON leave on the 6th or 7th. For NEW YORK on the 6th, 14th, 20th, and 28th; and for SAN FRANCISCO on the 2nd, 9th, 17th, and 24th of each month.
Passengers booked from all this Company's Agencies at through rates to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.
RETURN TICKETS
at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.
Cargo received up to 4 p.m. FRIDAY.
For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf, Sydney.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

AUCKLAND GOLD FIELDS.—STEAM TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, BLUFF, NAPIER, TARANAKI, AND AUCKLAND.
THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY will dispatch one of their steamships for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, and WELLINGTON, taking cargo and passengers for all New Zealand Ports, ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH OF EACH MONTH.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; Cabin, £3; Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Leichardt, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and Lady Young, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—James Paterson (for passengers only, if sufficient inducement offer), Saturday, at 3 p.m.; and Black Swan, Wednesday, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, Tuesday, 1st September.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Paterson on Monday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Margaret-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for Grafton, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM EXCURSION TO CLONTARF, SATURDAY, 29th.—The VESTA leaves Circular Quay, 2.30; Woolloomooloo, 2.40; returning from Clontarf at 5. Band engaged; dancing in saloon. Return tickets, 1s; children, 6d.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, MONDAY, 7th Sept., 5 p.m. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.
FOR LIVERPOOL direct,
The favourite steamer,
GREAT BRITAIN,
will be dispatched on or about the
7th October next.
For passage, &c., apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, or
DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

FOR LONDON,
The STRATHNAVER.
This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 20th September. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply on board, to Captain DONALD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship WALTER HOOD, 918 tons register, Andrew Latto, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a considerable portion of her wool engaged, will have quick dispatch.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, AND FROM THE GULF TO LONDON VIA JAVA.—The A1 fast sailing barque XULLA, 526 tons, G. Ward, commander, will be dispatched for Sweer's Island, Gulf of Carpentaria, on TUESDAY, 1st of September, taking cargo at moderate rates.
The Xulla will load wool and other produce at Sweer's Island for London via Java, and will meet with prompt dispatch.
The steamer Pioneer is now running regularly between Sweer's Island and the townships on the various rivers of the mainland, and a hulk is moored at Sweer's Island for the convenience of receiving and pressing wool.
Rates of freight per Xulla to London:—
Wool, greasy, 1½d per lb.
Ditto, washed, 2d ditto
Tallow and other dead weight, 105s per ton.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For London, the renowned clipper ship AUSTRALIAN, 1016 tons register, J. H. Vollar, commander.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the unrivalled accommodation of this fine ship.
For terms of freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Pitt-street; or YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 1000 tons, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
This vessel has splendid accommodation for both CABIN and STEERAGE PASSENGERS, and has also room for LIGHT FREIGHT.
For all particulars apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10. Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m. Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.
C. F. JEANNERET, Manager.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—The steamer YSABEL daily.—From Circular Quay, 7.15, 10.15, 2.15, 5.15. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 8.30, 11.30, 4, 6. Cabin—return, 1s; children, 6d.

FOR HONGKONG.—Passengers only.—Clipper barque BENGALI will sail in a few days. Apply to Captain Demiaux, on board; or to BOYER, MARTINEAU, and FOURCADE, Agents, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, 1150 tons register, J. F. Rice, commander, will be dispatched about 30th instant. Has splendid accommodation for passengers (of which only a limited number will be taken) and light freight.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel fitted expressly for passengers will leave this port direct for San Francisco, about the latter end of each month. Parties intending to emigrate by booking through this Office, can obtain every information relative to the newly discovered Gold and Silver Mines, Labour on the Pacific Railway, best mode of taking money, and general information respecting the country. Since the first discovery of gold California was never in a more prosperous condition. To secure passages early application is necessary to
H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street, Sydney.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, 170 tons, will sail beginning next week. Intending passengers are requested to make immediate arrangements.
For freight or passage apply to C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

FOR FIJIS direct.—The clipper schooner PACIFIC, Haddock, master, will be dispatched in about fourteen days.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J Farnie, commander, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—KATE, for AUCKLAND.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature AT ONCE.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—(For AUCKLAND.—To follow the Kate).—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, is now fast loading, and will be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for MARYBOROUGH.—The schooner MARGARET AND MARY, 100 tons, Henry Jackson, master, receiving cargo at Commercial Wharf, and will positively be the FIRST VESSEL AWAY.
For freight only, apply to M. M. CAMPBELL, 6, Macquarie-place; or JOHN BLACK and CO., Spring-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The regular trader ALPHA, Mountain, master, fast loading at Brown's Wharf, Market-street, will sail positively on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite regular trader SARAH PILE, Yull, master, is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and will be dispatched on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR BOWEN AND CLEVELAND BAY.—The schooner WAVE OF LIFE, W. B. Hannah, master, is now loading, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MACLEAY RIVER.—The WEST HARTLEY No. 1. THIS DAY; cargo to be sent down This Day, Commercial Wharf.
R. CAMPBELL.

THE LAST VESSEL FOR BAFFLE CREEK THIS SEASON.—The JULIA will leave on SATURDAY. Now loading at Lamb's Wharf.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

RICHMOND RIVER.—First vessel away, OCTOROON, first fair wind. Roddam and Blair's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Going to Pelican Tree and Lismore, schooner HELEN receiving cargo. Wright's Wf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner THOMAS AND HENRY, taking cargo for all parts of the river, sails SATURDAY MORNING.
T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—First vessel, regular trader, UNDAUNTED, detained to oblige shippers, sails THIS MORNING if fair wind; lands cargo and passengers at all parts. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, Saturday evening. H.F. Camroux, agent.

GERRINGONG.—AGENORIA, Saturday, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. Stephen Nutter, agent.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The schooner COMET. Apply Victoria Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER, KEMPSY, WARNETON.—CENTURION. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—PETERBOROUGH LASS, THIS DAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRY MAID. This Evening, from Caledonian Wharf. Stephen Nutter, agent.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA.—First fair wind. Victoria Wharf.

TWEED RIVER.—Schooner PANIC receives cargo on SATURDAY. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

CAPTAIN WESTERWELD, of the Dutch barque QUATRE BRAS, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

SHIP AUSTRALIAN, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by SATURDAY, 29th instant, at Noon, or they will not be recognised.
YOUNG and LARK.

BARQUE HENRY, from NEW YORK.—Unless ENTRIES are passed for the undermentioned goods by 10 a.m. THIS DAY, the same will be done, and the goods landed and stored, at the risk and expense of the consignees.
SH in diamond AW outside—722 packages, shipped by A. Wolf and Co., consigned to Order.
Signet—285 ditto, ditto A. Cameron and Co., ditto G. Campbell.
JLACo in oblong—225 ditto, ditto A. Ward, ditto J. Levicks and Co.
MMACo.—2178 ditto, ditto A. Tuft and Co., Order.
P in diamond—120 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
IBH in oblong—40 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto
Z in diamond—10 ditto, ditto ditto, ditto.
R. TOWNS and CO.

BRIG LADY ALICIA, from PORT COOPER.—Unless Entries are passed by 10 o'clock THIS MORNING for the undermentioned goods, they will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense:—
Shipped by W. Reed and Sons to Mr. Bosby—1 case saddlery.
Shipped by B. Buchanan to C. M. Deane—233 packages produce.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, as Agents.

CHARTER.—First-class Charter open for a Vessel of 180 tons burthen to a New Zealand port and back.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FREIGHT for NEWCASTLE.—Three tons Blasting Powder now ready. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, to charter a VESSEL, from 400 to 600 tons, for San Francisco, with coal and passengers. Apply
H. H. HALL, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the schooner Catherine and Agnes, 100 tons burthen. R. Pile, Lower George-st.

FOR SALE, the clipper barque A. H. BADGER, 407 tons register, carries 560 tons coal, on a draught of about 14 feet; shifts in harbour without ballast, and goes to sea with only 80 tons.
Had a thorough overhaul in Melbourne two years and a half back, and was then reclassed A1 for four years in Australian Lloyds.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the barque SYRINGA, 455 tons register, built in 1866, coppered, and classed A1 at Lloyd's for seven years from March 1868. Carries about 700 tons dead weight on a draught of 14 feet, and shifts without ballast.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect this desirable little vessel at Circular Quay, where she is now discharging her inward cargo.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

BRIGANTINE for SALE.—The clipper brigantine HELEN, now due from Wellington. Dimensions as under:—
Length, 91 feet
Beam, 25 feet 7 inches
Depth of hold, 10 feet
Register tonnage, 165 tons
Double topsails.
This superior vessel is only 2 years and 4 months old, and was metalled in November last with 20 and 24 oz. Muntz metal, and is classed in French Lloyds 33.a.11, 6 years. For further particulars apply to J. J. WRIGHT, 324, George-street.

FOR SALE, 135 fathoms 1¼ CHAIN, and 6 anchors, from 5 cwt. to 1 ton, cheap. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or to P. FARRELLY, of Farrelly's Wharf.

BOATS wanted, to purchase, from 16 to 20 feet. Apply T. Ackroyd, 20, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

SURF BOATS, Ships' Boats, and small Skiff Dingies, cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO POINT DE GALLE.
TENDERS, in triplicate, will be received at this Office, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, for the conveyance of a Battery of the Royal Artillery from Melbourne to Point De Galle.
Full particulars as to strength of battery and forms of tenders may be obtained at this office.
L. R. CASTRAY, A. C. G.
Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, 24th August, 1868.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A special General MEETING of the above Club to propose Candidates, will be held in the Club Room, Tattersall's, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 4.30 p.m.
By order of the Committee,
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—Members are requested to attend a General MEETING, at Vale's, Australian Hotel, opposite Telegraph Office, on MONDAY EVENING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, to elect Office-bearers, &c. Persons desirous of enrolling themselves as members are invited to attend.
C. DELOHERY, Hon. Secretary pro tem.

GULF MINING COMPANY.—MEETING of Proprietors, at office of Messrs. Lennon and Cape, on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 3 p.m.
S. L. BENSUSAN, Secretary.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, Schoolroom, Bathurst-street, 7.30. Gentlemen wishing to join can apply to Secretary for proposition without personal attendance.
GEORGE LEA WILSON, Secretary, 143, Pitt-street.

PRINCE ALFRED BAND OF HOPE meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Sussex-street, TO-NIGHT.

RANDWICK SPRING MEETING. TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
A MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will take place at the Rooms, THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

THE LATE MR. RICHARD KINDER ADAMS.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Warwick Castle Hotel, Balmain, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 28th instant, at 7.30, to devise means for the relief of the widow and six orphans, now left totally unprovided for.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at MARYBOROUGH, Queensland, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 26th August, 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
A BRANCH of this Bank was opened at Newcastle, on MONDAY last, the 20th instant, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the management of Mr. Charles Swectland.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 22nd July, 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

SAVINGS' BANK.—A Branch of this Bank is now OPEN at No. 806, George-street South, two doors from Christ Church.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Musketry Instruction for Sydney Battalion—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, recruits included, will commence course of instruction, at Hyde Park Barracks, as follows:—
Monday, 31st August—3rd class, judging distance practice, at 6.30 a.m., and at 4.30 p.m.; evening, position drill, at 7.30.
Tuesday, 1st September—2nd class, judging distance practice, at 6.30 a.m., and at 4.30 p.m.; evening, position drill, at 7.30.
Wednesday, 2nd September—1st class, judging distance practice, at 6.30 a.m., and at 4.30 p.m.; evening, position drill, at 7.30.
Thursday, 3d September—3rd class, target practice, at Volunteer Rifle Range, at 6.30 a.m., at 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and at 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Friday, 4th September—2nd class, target practice, at Volunteer Rifle Range, at 6.30 a.m., at 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and at 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 5th September—1st class, target practice, at Volunteer Rifle Range, at 6.30 a.m., at 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and at 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Monday, 7th September—Volley firing, at 6.30 a.m., and at 3.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 8th September—Independent firing, at 6.30 a.m., and at 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9th September—Skirmishing, at 6.30 a.m., and at 2.30 p.m.
By command, &c.,
T. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

NO. 5 CO., S.B.V.R.—Major's Parade on MONDAY, 31st instant, at 7.30 p.m. Immediately after the Parade a General Meeting of the Company will be held for the purpose of nominating an Ensign. T. Richards, Capt.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—HANDICAP MATCH for all members, To-morrow Afternoon, at half-past 2. MAJOR'S PARADE—Full Dress—Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Election of Ensign after the parade.

SOUTH SYDNEY V.R.—Assemble for Major's Parade, Saturday, Alfred Park, 3 p.m. J. Newsham, Captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION V. R.—PARADE, Major Commanding, SATURDAY, 29th August, 4 p.m., Pyrmont Heights. Full dress. By order,
E. W. CAMERON, Lieutenant-Adjutant.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE.
No. 2 COMPANY will assemble for DRILL, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the Volunteer Brigade Office, HYDE PARK, at 7.30 p.m. SHARP.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of five hundred pounds (£500), from FRED. H. DANGAR, Esq., the bequest of the late William Dangar, Esq.
M. ALEXANDER, Hon. Treasurer.
27th August.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of Mr. MACKECHNIE, Solicitor, to Belmore-chambers, George-street, next London Chartered Bank.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

F. M'DONALD, Bush Carpenter, call at the Australian Mercantile Registry Office, 400, George-street.

JOHN WILLSON, Brushmaker or Carpenter, write to C. DAVIS, George-street, Portman-square, London. Your aunt is dead. Important news.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th August, 1868.
THE attention of Collectors of Public Revenue is directed to the Treasury NOTICE of the 5th instant, which is republished for general information.
HENRY LANE.

[Treasury Notice above referred to.]
The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 5th August, 1868.
The Colonial Treasurer directs it to be notified, for general information, that, until the necessary arrangements have been completed for the distribution of the Imperial bronze coinage, the copper tokens, now in circulation, will be taken in the ordinary transaction of business, by all the Public Departments.
HENRY LANE.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOL.—Subscriptions will be thankfully received by
Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX, Honorary Treasurer, HERALD Office.
Mr. J. S. HARRISON, Honorary Secretary, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.
Mr. THOMAS SHORT, Collector, Newtown.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the WILL of ELLEN MURPHY, late of Liverpool, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that GILBERT M'HUGH, of Liverpool, Farmer, and JOHN WILLING, of the same place, Wheelwright, intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named Ellen Murphy, deceased, may be granted to them as the executors therein named.
Dated this 27th day of August, A.D. 1868.
RICHARD DRIVER, Proctor for the Executors, 176, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will and Goods of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court by BRIDGET DAVIDSON, the widow of the said deceased, that administration of the goods, chattels, and effects of the said deceased, with the will of the said deceased annexed, may be granted to her.
Dated this 28th day of August, A.D. 1868.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for said Bridget Davidson, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the WILL of the Venerable JOHN M'ENCROE, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Archdeacon, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court by the Reverend DAVID D'ARCY, and OWEN JOSEPH CARAHER, and JOHN JOSEPH DONOVAN, Esquires, the Executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased, that Probate of the said will may be granted to them as such Executors.
Dated this 28th day of August, A.D. 1868.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for said Executors, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

No. 68-83. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 26th August, 1868.
CITIZENS' LISTS.—REVISION COURTS.—GIPPS WARD AND MACQUARIE WARD.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Courts for the revision of the Citizens' Lists for Gipps and Macquarie Wards, for the year 1868-69, will be holden at the places and on the days hereunder set forth, viz.:—
GIPPS WARD.—Waterman's Arms, Harrington-street, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, at half-past 10 o'clock.
MACQUARIE WARD.—Emu Inn, corner of George and Bathurst streets, on MONDAY, the 31st August, at half-past 10 o'clock.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

NOTICE.—I have, THIS DAY, appointed Mr. E. S. CHESTER, AGENT, for the Anvil Creek Colliery.
WILLIAM FARTHING, Proprietor.
Anvil Creek, August 8th, 1868.

NOTICE.—ANVIL CREEK COALS.—The undersigned, having been appointed AGENT for the Anvil Creek Colliery, is now prepared to SUPPLY the above celebrated COALS at 10s. per ton, cash.
ERNEST S. CHESTER, Scott-street.
Newcastle, August 8th, 1868.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned as Tallow Chandlers, has, THIS DAY, been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
STEPHEN HALL.
CHARLES FURNESS.
Witness—ROBERT REILLY.
Sydney, August 22nd, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED, by mutual consent, the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us under the style of CLARK and FINLAY.
(Signed) JOHN KERR CLARK.
(Signed) GEORGE B. FINLAY.
Witness—ROBERT GRAHAM.
Australian Club, August 26th, 1868.

The undersigned will carry on the "Melville Plains" Stations, and in future cheques will be signed by him.
(Signed) JOHN K. CLARK.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

A CARD.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, 23, Hunter-street, 1st floor. Hours from 9 till 5.

AMERICAN MONEY of every description bought and sold, Claims or Debts collected, and remittances made to any part of the United States. All kinds of goods indented on application to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul,
21, Bridge-street.

CARD.—Youths prepared for Offices, Ladies privately taught. Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, Phillip-street.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Mr. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., 12, South Head Road.

ESTABLISHED 1862.—Mr. C. EDWARDS, Phreno-mesmerist. Consultations and instructions daily. 342, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842. Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—Artificial teeth on gold and vulcanite. Teeth stopped with gold cement. Children's teeth regulated. Opposite M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, Pitt-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

MR. A. MACLEAN, Surgeon and Practical Dentist, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

MR. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist,
27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.
Continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from a single tooth to a full set. Advice, gratis.

REMOVAL.—Mr. CARROLL, Surgeon, to Fig Tree Cottage, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

S. F. WALKER, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Cleveland Bay, Queensland.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE at reduced prices; re-taken if not approved of. STEWART, 348, George-street.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS required for painting a new house. J. T. COMPTON, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

TO CARPENTERS and PLASTERERS.—Wanted, TENDERS for repairs. Apply 137, Liverpool-street.

TENDERS Required for MATERIALS for a Weather-board Building, with zinc roof, of 50 x 30 feet.
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 21, Bridge-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the Erection of Stores in Sussex-street, for the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. Plans may be seen on application to Mr. W. E. KEMP, Architect, Mort's-buildings, to whom sealed tenders are to be delivered, at or before noon, on FRIDAY, 4th September. Security will be required for the performance of the work, and no tender will be accepted unless in all respects satisfactory to the Directors.

LOST, in Darlinghurst or Woolloomooloo, a Bunch of KEYS. Reward at 36, Judge-street.

LOST, Gold LOCKET, "J.C., from Jane" on lid. Reward at BECKMAN'S, George-street.

LOST, on Wednesday, between George-st. and Engine Office, a Grey WOOLLEN SHAWL. 77, Bathurst-st.

LOST, Poodle DOG. W. T. Tilbury, 44, Stephen-street. Reward, Prince of Wales Theatre.

STRAYED on to our Premises, a CALF. Will be sold unless claimed. ELLIS and CO., 763, George-street.

STRAYED from Stephen-street, Balmain, 3 DUCKS. Reward, corner of Stephen and Vincent streets.

STRAYED into my yard, a Brindle Bull SLUT. The owner can have it by paying expenses. W. J. MARTIN, South Head Road, Paddington.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, 15th instant, between Kent and George streets, colonial Gold Brooch. 148, Phillip-st.

FOR SALE, BANK, STEAM, INSURANCE, and Mining SHARES. FATTORINI & CO., 175, Pitt-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, bank and other shares wanted, by BARTON and MELHADO, Pitt-street.

JOINT STOCK BANK and other SHARE for SALE. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Bell's-chambers.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—
TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

SEVERAL SUMS, from £100 upwards, to LEND. Apply to Mr. R. DRIVER, Pitt-street.

£6000 TO £100 to LEND on approved securities, at moderate interest. RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—Wanted, 3 Shares. Price, &c., to P. C., HERALD.

£5000 WANTED, on Mortgage of City Freehold Property. G. L. WILSON, 143, Pitt-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PURCHASED, in one lot, for CASH, or SOLD by AUCTION, at the Regular MONDAY'S Sale.
Out-door Sales conducted upon liberal terms.
Account Sales promptly rendered.
Sales attended, and purchases made upon commission, by J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 307 and 309, Pitt-street, near Tattersall's.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Prepared according to Baron Liebig's process, Clarence River, New South Wales. The undersigned being appointed Agent for Sydney, has just received a supply of the Extract, in tins of all sizes.
W. LARMER, Sole Agent, near the Bank of New South Wales.

FOR SALE, Collard and Collard's Michrochordon Rosewood Cottage PIANOFORTE, with certificate, and all latest improvements, now on view—a bargain. NORTH and CO., 307 and 309, Pitt-st., near Tattersall's.

THE ZOETROPE, or Wheel of Life. This marvellous optical illusion, complete with views, price 10s 6d and £1.
W. MACDONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

COCOATINA, a new breakfast beverage, for persons of weak digestion.
Black currant jujubes, licorice jujubes, delectable jujubes, just landed ex Damascus.
Also guava jelly and curry powder of peculiar excellence.
F. E. SLOPER, William-street.

ENGLISH ALE, in barrels, 36 gallons each, in very prime order, fit for private use, and strongly recommended.
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
185, Pitt-street.

PRIME MESS BEEF and PORK, winter cured, guaranteed. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

CAMDEN Park fresh Roll BUTTER to be obtained only from PEATE and HARCOURT, George-street.

CAMDEN PARK WINES.—These celebrated wines are bottled at the Camden Park Cellars, and bearing Messrs. Macarthur's Seal, their purity and excellence may be relied upon. PEATE and HARCOURT.

GENUINE CHUTNEY, Curry Powder, Indian pickles, sauces, cayenne pepper, curry and Mulligatawny paste, &c. 153, Pitt-street.

IRON CISTERNS.
F. BRABY and CO., having laid down extensive and improved machinery in their new range of buildings, Ida Wharf, Deptford, are now prepared to supply WROUGHT IRON TANKS, BLACK, GALVANIZED or PAINTED, of superior quality, at reduced prices, and at a very short notice.
Lists on application to F. BRABY and CO. (Limited), Fitzroy Works, Euston Road, London.

TO IRON MERCHANTS, and others.—The Fitzroy Iron Works Company are now manufacturing first-class Merchant Iron, which they are prepared to supply at market rates. Depot at Mr. Zollner's, Dixon-street.

ON SALE, Charcoal TINPLATES, IC, IX, IXX. STEVENSON, 39s., 45s., 52s., York-street.

OTARD'S BRANDY, in case, for SALE by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a 900-gallon WATER TANK. Apply Captain KENNEDY, ship Devonport.

DAMAGED BISCUITS for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

TO SHIPPERS and others.—50 tierces of prime-corned BEEF for SALE; also smoked MUTTON HAMS, in large or small quantities. J. DERNELLEY, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, NEATSFOOT OIL, from Baffle Creek. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

BONE DUST for SALE, £5 per ton, at P. TANCRED'S, Canterbury Road, Petersham.

SORGHUM SEED ON SALE, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS and others.—For Sale, Professor Brown's Transparency, cheap. 156, Phillip-st.

NOTICE to Families.—Just unpacked, several cases of Brown Windsor and Oatmeal Soap, at LEMAIRE'S.

BREAD PLATTERS and Knives, from 5s 6d, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-st., opposite the Markets.

SODAWATER BOTTLES.—The undersigned have on hand sufficient stocks of the best English Sodawater Bottles to enable them to execute all orders for the ensuing season, at a greatly reduced price.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

FINE COPPER for SALE, in large or small quantities, at the Hunter River Copper Works.
CHARLES THOMAS, Manager.

FOR SALE, a powerful steam Winch BOILER, all complete.
For particulars, apply on board the Rachel, Grafton Wharf.

MARTELL'S PALE BRANDY, 45s per case, duty paid. SIMMONS' Store, Mort's-passage, George-st.

THE SYDNEY MAIL,
SATURDAY, 29th AUGUST.
NEWS BY THE PANAMA MAIL STEAMER
Arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in England—the Galatea at Anchor
The Queen's Telegrams to the King of Prussia—Luther Memorial
Dinner to Sir John Young in London
English Politics—Personal—Domestic
VOLCANIC AND TIDAL DISTURBANCES
Further Particulars respecting the Escape of the Maoris from Chatham Islands
Fire at Auckland
Murder of a White Man at Fiji
A Widow Murdered by her Son-in-law
DEATH OF ARCHDEACON M'ENCROE
Forty Persons Poisoned by Arsenic
Fatal Railway Accident
MR. PARKES' SPEECH AT KIAMA
Manufacturing Industries of New South Wales—Iron Trades
Daring Escape from the Stockade at Auckland
AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE
Sporting News—Gossip—Betting
London and Paris Fashions
SHIPPING—COMMERCIAL MARKETS
*** Copies can be had at the Publishing Office after 12 o'clock, to-day.

LEE, TO THE RESCUE! See PUNCH'S Cartoon, THIS DAY.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, 108, Pitt-street.

ARCHDEACON M'ENCROE. In MEMORIAM. See THIS DAY'S PUNCH.
All Booksellers.

PARKES AT KIAMA. See PUNCH, THIS DAY.
Price 6d. All Booksellers.

A HINT FOR THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE, in TO-DAY'S PUNCH.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL.—The Fourth Volume commences with the present Number ( ), which contains the opening chapters of two New Serial Tales, with pictorial illustrations; new Music, &c.
Published THIS DAY.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Lithographic and Letterpress Printers, 108, Pitt-street.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON M'ENCROE.—The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of TO-MORROW (Saturday,) will contain a Portrait of the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, an authentic biographical notice. Also a full account of the obsequies and funeral procession, as well as the panegyric preached by the Very Rev. Dean Rigney.

COMBE'S Constitution of Man, Henderson's edition, 2s 6d, post 3s
Combe's Elements of Phrenology, 5s, post 6s
——— Outlines of Phrenology, 1s 6d, post 2s
——— Relation between Science and Religion, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Carpenter's Standard Reciter, strongly half bound, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d
Cassell's Popular Educator, 6 vols in 3, 30s
Dr. Norman M'Leod's Reminiscences of a Highland Parish, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Tales of the Borders and of Scotland, by John Mackay Wilson, 20 vols. bound in 10, 35s
Not Wisely but too Well, new edition, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Captain of the Vulture, by the author of Lady Audley's Secret, 7s, post 8s
Art of Illuminating—what it was, what it should be, and how to practise it, 6s 6d, by post 7s 3d
The Travels and Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen, illustrated by George Cruikshank, 5s 6d, post 6s 6d
Lives of English Highwaymen, Pirates, and Robbers, drawn from the most authentic sources by Captain Charles Johnson, revised and continued to the present time by C. Whitehead, Esq., embellished with numerous engravings, 6s, post 7s
Colenso on the Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, new edition, complete in 1 vol., 8s 6d, post 9s 6d
Full supplies of the following School Books are to hand, viz., Colenso's Arithmetic, and Algebra; Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, Smith's Student's Latin Grammar, Smith's Smaller Greek Grammar, Smith's Student's Greek Grammar, Student's Hume, Student's Gibbon, Student's France, &c.
Holy Bible, with Gustave Doré's illustrations, 2 vols., gilt cloth, £10 10s
Fenimore Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, comprising the Deerslayer, Pathfinder, Last of the Mohicans, Pioneers, and the Prairie, strongly half-bound in red leather, gilt top, 5s, by post 6s
East Lynne, by Mrs. Henry Wood, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
English School of Painting in Water Colours, by Aaron Penley, imperial folio, £5 5s
Encyclopædia Britannica, last edition, 22 vols., half-russia
Chambers's Information for the People, 2 vols., 18s 6d
Dictionary of Daily Wants, strongly half-bound, 9s 6d
Beeton's Book of Household Management, 9s 6d
Enquire Within Upon Everything, new edition, 3s 6d
Every Man his own Lawyer, new edition, 8s 6d
Bell's Modern Speaker in Poetry and Prose, 4s 6d
Nesbitt's Land Surveying, 11th edition, 15s 6d, post 16s 6d.
New and popular cheap novels, the largest and best assorted stock in the colonies. A liberal allowance to purchasers of quantities.
JOHN FERGUSON, Importer, 426, George-street.

J. SHERIDAN MOORE on the Life and Writings of Michael; a few copies still to be had at all Booksellers; price, 1s.

250 GOOD Cream-laid ENVELOPES for 1s 3d, post free 1s 9d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

5 QUIRES good Cream-laid NOTE PAPER, 1s, post free 1s 6d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

1000 GOOD Commercial ENVELOPES for 4s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

LINEAR NOTE, 5-quire box, assorted colours, 1s 6d, post free 2s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.

1000 BLUE L. Envelopes, large size, 6s. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, opposite the Cathedral.

BANK POST, best quality, 6s per ream. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, opposite the Cathedral.

CONGOU TEAS.
Chests, ex Landrost Braun
Half-chests, ex Capsingmoon.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT.
ADELAIDE.—2000 bags, choice samples.
TASMANIAN.—2600 bags, best milling.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR.
ADELAIDE.—Hart's, Dunn's, and other best town brands
ADELAIDE.—Field's, Rayner's, and other best country brands
ADELAIDE.—Fine, Households, Seconds
TASMANIAN.—Best Fine and Superfine.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
The undersigned, as agents for South Australian millers, and others, have constantly in stock all the leading brands of
ADELAIDE TOWN MILLS FLOUR,
and
ADELAIDE COUNTRY MILLS FLOUR
in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLD, and SECONDS.
Also,
BATHURST FLOUR.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Offices—Pitt-street North, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR 18s, seconds 16s, maize meal 7s, per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

WHEAT ex Princess Alice, 2000 sacks, prime quality and condition. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 FEET Oregon, Maryborough, and colonial pine G. and T. flooring.
GOODLET and SMITH.

DOORS, Sashes, casements, mouldings, &c., on hand and order. Goodlet and Smith, Victoria Saw Mills.

GALVANIZED IRON TANK.—Wanted, to purchase. Address, stating price, F. H., Post-office, Balmain.

G. C. IRON, Gospel Oak brand, 26 G., very cheap. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road.

SEASONED CEDAR—a large quantity, hand cut, at mill prices, Beaumont and Waller, Botany Road.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke and a Jury of four.

Silver v. Hosking.

This was an action by Mary Silver against George Uther Hosking for breach of a promise by defendant to marry the plaintiff—a mutual agreement for marriage having been made between the parties, and defendant after a reasonable time had elapsed having refused to carry out such agreement. Damages were laid at £1000. The defendant pleaded that, after the making of the agreement declared upon, and before any breach of the same, such agreement was rescinded at plaintiff's request, and by mutual consent of plaintiff and defendant.

Mr. Salomons and Mr. Bennett, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Hellyer, for the defendant.

Jury.—Mr. Curran Kingsborough, of George-street, Sydney; Mr. Josiah Mason Illidge, of George-street, Sydney; Mr. David Johnston, of Cumberland-street, Sydney; and Mr. Joseph Kingsbury, of Francis-street, Newtown.

The plaintiff, sworn to be a little under twenty-two years of age, was the daughter of the late Dr. Silver. The defendant, aged, it was said, between twenty-four and twenty-five, was a clerk in the Telegraph Department. The following was, substantially, the plaintiff's case. She had made the acquaintance of the defendant when she was on a visit to a place called Point Farm, Rockville, in January, 1866. Defendant was at that time stationed at Liverpool, and plaintiff's ordinary residence was with her mother in Macquarie-street, Sydney. Defendant paid attentions to plaintiff which, in six or seven weeks, produced a mutual engagement to marry. Defendant was received by Mrs. Silver as the future husband of her daughter. He wrote a number of letters to Miss Silver of the most affectionate character; sent her several (five) portraits of himself, and presented her with a ring. Things remained on this footing until after October, when defendant rapidly assumed a tone of coldness. This tone, it was said, was first assumed upon the plea that they were not likely to agree, being of different religions—Miss Silver being a Roman Catholic and Mr. Hosking a Protestant. Miss Silver was so strongly attached to the defendant that she offered even to change her own religion, and was earnestly desirous that the engagement should be carried out. But her attempts were in vain. Defendant at first professed himself to be satisfied and happy; but his letters gradually became colder, until they assumed the most frigid and formal style. He declared that he would not make it up, and that it was in vain to attempt to move him. That when he said a thing he was determined to stand to it; and that she must not hope for a fulfilment of their engagement. Mrs. Silver, seeing that her daughter suffered very much both in body and mind tried very hard to bring about a reconciliation. She both wrote to the defendant and went to him. But he remained obdurate. He repeatedly admitted in his letters that he had behaved very ill, and declared his sorrow at hearing how much Miss Silver had suffered, but declared at the same time, his conviction that it would be better, in the end, even for herself. He pressed for the return of his letters and ring, but Mrs. Silver took these things into her own possession and would not give them up. The letters from Miss Silver were returned by defendant. Miss Silver had visited the defendant's mother during the time the engagement lasted and defendant had visited at Mrs. Silver's, where he had not only taken his meals, but had slept. Several letters from defendant to plaintiff, were read and placed in evidence. Their tone was such as to shew that the writer looked, or professed to look, upon the lady to whom he was writing as his future wife. These letters were also lengthy, and most of the time taken up in trying the case was devoted to reading and commenting upon them. While the engagement lasted the plaintiff was addressed as "My dear Mary." Subsequently when, according to his own admission his love had cooled the mode of address adopted was "My dear Miss Silver." Subsequently, when he was being pressed upon the subject, and was asserting his determination not to make up matters again, plaintiff was addressed simply as "Miss Silver." In these latter letters the defendant alluded to some differences of opinion or quarrel which had taken place between himself and the plaintiff. He also spoke of her proposed change of religion as something which he ought not to insist upon or encourage, and expressed his doubts as to whether they could, under any circumstances, be happy. He urged her, therefore, to answer upon this subject pretty plainly, intimating, however, that the only answer for which he looked, and with which he would be satisfied was an answer giving him up and declaring all between them to be at an end. Defendant seemed very much annoyed at the retention of his letters and ring and pressed repeatedly for their return. It was stated in reference to the question of religion that, at the time this engagement was commenced there was an understanding that each party should follow his or her own faith; and that understanding had been arrived at with defendant's full consent. As to the position of the parties and the question of what the plaintiff had lost, in a pecuniary point of view, by the breaking off of the engagement, it was stated that although the defendant was at the time of his engagement receiving but £1 a week, he was receiving double that amount, since he had been promoted to another station and was believed to have a prospect of very much more. The only witness placed in the box was Mrs. Silver, who was pressed very much as to her motives for retaining the letters, and declared that she had done so because she felt that her daughter had been used very ill; because she believed the defendant had used some other young lady in the same manner; and because she did not think his wishes ought to be attended to in any way. She admitted, however, that the thoughts of bringing an action for breach of promise might have occurred to her. She further admitted that she was insolvent, and had been involved in some litigation in reference to a coal bill.

No evidence was given for the defence, but the jury were addressed at considerable length by Mr. Butler, who argued that the case was clearly one brought by the litigious mother of the plaintiff, without any consideration for the feelings of her daughter, against whom nothing was insinuated; and who, it was suggested, would most probably, if left to herself, have preferred not to make any such an exhibition of herself and her feelings—supposed to be so sensitive—in a court of justice. The learned gentleman contended from the letters themselves that there had clearly been some lover's quarrel between these parties of which no one knew but themselves, and that the jury were entitled to assume that plaintiff, when invited to do so, had declared her willingness that the contract should be at an end. The feelings expressed by the defendant on the subject of a change of religion were commented upon as highly proper, as there would be little chance of happiness with a woman who could change her faith so readily.

His Honor summed up, pointing out that as the making of the contract was admitted, the question for consideration was whether there had been a mutual rescission of this contract. The desire of the defendant to bring the engagement to a close would be immaterial unless the plaintiff had also been a concurrent party. It was for the defendant to make out this mutual rescission. If the jury were not satisfied that this had been done their verdict must be for the plaintiff, with such damages as the circumstances of the case might require. In assessing these damages, they must take into account the injury to the plaintiff's feelings, and the position she had lost by not having become the wife of the defendant.

The jury, after having retired for about twenty minutes, found a verdict for the defendant.

His Honor declined to stay execution upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

Banco Court.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four.

Peters v. Thornton.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered, for trover, and for detenue, &c., having reference to certain goods, which goods, or their proceeds, were alleged to have been wrongfully appropriated by defendant to his own use. The pleadings were very voluminous, but the substantial questions at issue were—1. Whether the goods in question had been deposited with defendant as security for a promissory note, and with power of sale? 2. Whether they had been sold and delivered by plaintiff to the defendant? 3. And whether this same course of action had been adjudicated upon in the District Court?

Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Russell Jones, appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. T. J. Fisher, instructed by Messrs. Iceton and Son, for the defendant.

Jury.—Mr. Samuel Kippax, of Hill-street, Surry Hills; Mr. Andrew Lenehan, of Pitt-street, Sydney; Mr. Edward Lowther, of Pitt-street, Sydney; and Mr. John Keep, of Balmain Road, Petersham.

The case was one of conflicting evidence; the testimony of the litigants being in direct conflict upon the question of sale or deposit. The plaintiff's case was that there had been an absolute sale of certain goods represented by certificates, the object of such sale being to cover defendant's existing claim against himself (the plaintiff). The defendant's case was that there had been a voluntary deposit of these goods to secure payment of a then current promissory note, with power of sale; that he had sold them under such power, and that the sum realised by such sale was less than the amount due to himself (defendant) upon such note. The balance had been sued for in the District Court, where the now plaintiff and then defendant had relied upon the alleged sale of goods as a matter of set-off.

Verdict for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Creditors directions in the following estates were ratified:—George Neil, Benjamin Purss, William Norris, William Westaway, and John Donnelly. Directions in the estate of Godfred M. Valkhardt were not ratified. The consideration of the direction in the estates of Benjamin Walford and Francis Hill stand over for consideration.

In re John Longstaff, Mr. Darley moved for a review of the decision of the Registrar rejecting the claim of — Korff. Mr. Stephen, on behalf of the official assignee, opposed the application. His Honor reserved his decision.

In the estate of John Peisley, an adjourned special meeting. Insolvent was examined, and the meeting terminated.

The special meeting in the estate of William Horth was struck out, no person appearing therein.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of John J. Roberts, a special meeting postponed until this day week.

Surrender.

Samuel Heap, of Lambton, miner. Liabilities, £73 18s. 9½d. Assets, £5. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Meetings of Creditors.

Friday, August 28.—At 10: Alexander Greville, special. At 11: George Summers, Charles Moore, Maxwell M'Kee, Leopold Bosch, John Eagleton, Edmund C. Reynolds, William Wilson, George Childs, single.

Monday, 31.—At 10: David Smart, special. At 11: Thomas I. James, adjourned single. Alexander Cunningham, Metcalfe and Foss, special.

Tuesday, September, 1.—At Tamworth: Adam Lorenz, Charles Kent, single. At Maitland: John Cassidy, Isaac Tooms, single. At Bathurst: James Keenan, special.

Wednesday, 2.—At 11: John Peisley, adjourned third, Lancelot E. Threlkeld, William Trevena, Edward C. Corner, John F. Rae, James Strain, Hugh Reid, John Furness, single. George Russell, adjourned second. At Albury: David Reid, third.

Thursday, 3.—At 10: John J. Roberts, special.

Certificate Meetings.

Tuesday, September 1.—At 11: William Cooke Clements, Donald M'Farlane, George Thrift, Richard John Lee, David Wiley, John Harper, Charles Bell, John Scobie.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Day, Birrell, Smithers, and Murphy.

Of sixteen persons who were brought before the Bench, three were discharged.

Three prisoners were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, and other three were fined 20s. each for using obscene language.

William M'Kone, 15, James Terrell, 14, and John Pickering, 10, charged with having stolen some iron, valued at 2s. 6d., the property of Alexander Donaldson, pleaded guilty, and, there being no previous conviction against them, as well as being unknown to the police, they were sentenced to be confined in the cells of the lock-up until the rising of the Court.

Thomas Williams, 10, was brought before the Court on warrant charged by constable Larkins with being a boy under 16 years of age, living in a house with common prostitutes. Constable Grace apprehended him last night in a house in Riley-street, described by him as a brothel, of which the boy's mother is the keeper; prostitutes were in the house at 3 o'clock this morning. Constable Larkins deposed that several times he has been in the boy's mother's residence, and on each occasion saw prostitutes and the boy there. To be sent on board the Vernon.

Michael Carroll was charged with having attempted to stab constable Fairley. Fairley deposed that, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he found prisoner lying drunk in Goulburn-street, and took him into custody; on the way to the watchhouse prisoner drew from his pocket a pair of scissors, and with this weapon made a stab at him, piercing his coat a little below the breast; prisoner then ran, but witness pursued and overtook him; he made another stab, and witness with a blow of his fist knocked him down; a constable came to his assistance, and they took prisoner to the station-house. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that he was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Louisa Tucker was yesterday brought before the Police Magistrate, on a warrant issued on the information of Sarah Binks, which alleged that she (Tucker) was discovered under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind and a purpose of committing an assault. Constable Costello executed the warrant, and deposed that he observed nothing about her beyond a little excitement on finding that she had to go to the watchhouse. His Worship remanded her until to-day, when a certificate was brought down from Dr. Aaron, the medical officer of the Gaol, to the effect that he did not discover the least sign of insanity about her. Sarah Binks deposed that prisoner is her sister, a married woman, and that she (Binks) resides with her sister and husband in Castlereagh-street; witness is single; on Monday last prisoner tore the clothes off her (witness), abused her, and threatened that she would be her butcher; she seemed to be deranged, and witness instituted this proceeding at the desire of prisoner's husband, and for her protection and benefit; never gave prisoner cause for assaulting or abusing her. Mary Ann Swadling deposed that she lives next door to Mrs. Tucker, and has known her for several years as a steady, sober, hardworking woman; never saw in her the slightest symptom of derangement; witness was at home the whole of Monday, the 24th, and had there been any noise or quarrelling in Tucker's house she must have heard it; she heard nothing of the kind; if defendant had torn the clothes off Binks, and her husband had to hold her down, as Binks has stated, she (witness) must have known it. Sophia Flood deposed that for four years she has known Mrs. Tucker, who lives in one of her houses, and has seen her every day; never saw her in liquor, nor in any way indicative of the slightest derangement. Alexander M. Brown, a duly qualified medical practitioner, deposed that he carefully examined Mrs. Tucker, by conversation and interrogation, and was unable to discover any indication of insanity or intellectual aberration; on asking her why she lost her temper she said that she had reason to suspect the existence of a criminal intimacy between her husband and her sister. Mrs. Tucker was thereupon discharged.

David Davis, charged with having assaulted the special constable on duty at the Australasian Steam Company's Wharf, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Arthur Clark, alias Robert Henry, was charged by detective Camphin with horse stealing. Gilbert M'Hugh, of Liverpool, tanner, deposed that about the middle of March, last year, he lost a grey horse from his paddock, and about ten days afterwards received the horse from the police; the same horse is now in the court-yard; he belongs to witness, and is worth £10. Charles Huxtable deposed that he is apprenticed to Mr. M'Hugh; on Sunday, the 15th or 16th of March last, he saw prisoner in Mr. M'Hugh's paddock, where was the horse which is now in the police court-yard; the next day the horse was gone. Samuel Wooller, of Pitt-street, horse salesman, deposed that, about the 17th March, prisoner brought to him the horse now in the precincts of the Court for unreserved sale; the horse was knocked down at auction, but prisoner's account of the horse, when he came for the proceeds, was so unsatisfactory that he believed he had stolen the horse, and refused to pay him the money; he reported the matter to the Inspector-General, and gave up the horse. Prisoner neither cross-examined the witnesses nor made any reply to the charge. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

On the summons paper were twenty-seven cases, of which one was dismissed, three were postponed, and eight were not prosecuted. Among the postponed cases was one in which William Elkin alias Atkin was charged by James Carroll with having, in the hearing of a certain information, preferred at this Court against James Carroll, by Jane, the wife of defendant, committed wilful and corrupt perjury. Defendant was brought before the Bench by a writ of habeas corpus, being a confine for non-payment of a penalty. Complainant identified the defendant as the person alluded to in his information, and the further hearing was postponed for a week, defendant being held to bail for his appearance. Thomas Cocking pleaded guilty to an information by the Inspector of Nuisances, in which he was charged with having wantonly broken up a footway in George-street, and was fined £5; and John Murphy, for allowing the contents of his water-closet to soak out, was fined 20s. Eleven persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s., on the prosecution of the Inspector of carriages plying for hire, for breaches of the Municipal by-laws for the regulation of such carriages. Elizabeth Tait was fined 5s. for making use of insulting language. In Allison v. Baker, for the recovery of certain cloth illegally detained, an order was made for the complainant.

The Roster.—Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Hordern, Jolly, and Renny have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. A. Hunt, Mr. S. H. Pearce, and Mr. G. R. Elliott.

John George M'Carty was fined 5s. for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Jamison-street. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, for drunkenness in public at St. Leonards, fined 20s. Two youths—Joseph Shepherd and Frederick Bawn—convicted of riotous behaviour in Edward-street, were fined, the former 20s., the last-named 40s.

Richard Meade, a seaman of the schooner Uncle Tom, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to go to sea. He was incarcerated until the rising of the Court.

Crane v. Crane was an information for wife desertion. Defendant consented to an order for the payment of 5s. per week for twelve months.

John M'Keon, 24, was brought up by senior-constable Ward on a charge of stealing a boat, value £5, the property of George Wright, blacksmith, White Horse Point, Balmain. The boat had been moored in a creek off Erskine-street, and on Monday morning prisoner was seen by a labourer, named James Begg, to unloose it from the timber. In reply to questions by Begg, prisoner said the boat was his, that he painted it on Sunday, and paid £3 for rivets and wood for it. He removed it to another mooring. Prisoner told their Worships that he knew the boat was Wright's, so he went and put it between the timbers. Committed for trial at next Court of Quarter Sessions. The same prisoner was sent to gaol for three months for stealing a pair of sculls, the property of George Robinson Elliott, of Balmain. They were missed on Monday morning, and found in the boat he was charged with stealing.

Mary M'Dougall, aged 6 years, Lily M'Dougall, 4½, Jessie M'Dougall, 2½, and Loughi M'Dougall, 1½, were brought up by senior-constable Cameron, in consequence of a statement made to him by Mr. Woolcott. Both their parents, who live at Blue's Point, were described to be of drunken habits, as not providing their children with proper food, and leaving them in a dirty state to wander about. There was only one bed in the hut, and that was on the floor. Last night the mother told the constable her husband was drunk, and that she was afraid that he would illuse her. The constable went to the hut and found him lying drunk on the floor, and when he was spoken to about his children, he said he "paid 20s. in the pound, and did not care a —— for anyone." It appeared from the statement of Mr. W. P. Woolcott, that yesterday morning M'Dougall brought these four children to his house, put them inside the gate, and left them there without speaking a word. Mr. Woolcott called after him, but he would not come back. They were very dirty and insufficiently clad. He went to the hovel where they lived, and found it in a disgustingly filthy state. The children were sent by the Bench to the Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick, considering that the mother was not a fit person to have charge of them. The husband was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions for deserting his infant children, of the age of twenty months.

Hong v. Toy was a proceeding by one Chinaman against another, complainant seeking to recover the sum of £1 8s a balance of wages for services in the capacity of a carpenter. The amount of wages per week as agreed upon was disputed, and the Bench ordered payment of 8s. with costs.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The sixteenth annual meeting of shareholders in the above-named company was held at Morpeth yesterday, Thursday, when the following report was adopted:—

Thirty-second Report of the Directors of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company for the half-year ended 31st July, 1868.

The directors submit to the proprietors the following statement:—

The profits amount to ...		£3276 17 9
The undivided profits per last statement, after providing for dividend, depreciation, and transferring £2000 to insurance account, amount to ...		3689 14 5
Balance ...		£6966 12 2
which the directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—		
To depreciation of ship and other property ...	£1511 0 0	
To insurance account ...	500 0 0	
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum ...	2750 0 0	
		4761 0 0
Leaving a balance of undivided profits amounting to		2205 12 2
And the insurance account now stands at ...		£2500 0 0

The slackness which has prevailed in the carrying trade from the Hunter during the past half-year, combined with a keen competition with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for freight, has tended to decrease the earnings and increase the working expenditure so as to leave a less favourable result than that of the preceding half-year. There will be fuller employment for the company's vessels during the next six months, as the quantity of agricultural and pastoral produce to be conveyed during the summer is always larger than during the winter season, and your directors hope that the considerable reduction lately made in the freight of wool will induce shippers to send a much larger quantity than usual by way of the Hunter, and that a liberal support will be given to this company by shippers and others interested in the Northern districts of the colony, so as to enable your directors to contend successfully against the object of the above-mentioned competition.

The lease of the Sydney wharf and premises has been extended for a term of eight years from the first of June next, and considerable additions to the company's storage accommodation having been carried out during the past half-year, shippers will no doubt avail themselves of the advantages thereby afforded.

It is satisfactory to observe that the liabilities, exclusive of the capital of the company, which were £15,976 4s. 8d. on the 31st January, 1865, have been reduced to £6992 18s. 3d. on the 31st July 1868, although large sums have been expended since the first mentioned date in providing new boilers, &c., for the Morpeth, and on repairs to the City of Newcastle and Paterson steamships.

During the past half-year all necessary repairs have been performed to keep the company's vessels in efficient working order, as testified by the reports from the superintending engineer and superintending shipwright.

The necessity of keeping up a first-class line of steamships where there is a large passenger and goods traffic, cannot be overlooked, and your directors finding that it will shortly be necessary, for various reasons, to make arrangements for the purchase or construction of a steamship of suitable passenger accommodation and carrying capacity, now invite discussion as to the most advisable mode of providing funds for that purpose.

It will be necessary for the proprietors to elect two directors in the place of Benjamin Lee, jun., and John Icke Kettle, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The following duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats in the direction, viz: Benjamin Lee, jun., John Icke Kettle, and James Scroggie, Esqs.

Two auditors will also have to be elected in place of J. Wisdom and R. Cracknell, Esqs., who are eligible for re-election.

The dividend will be paid at the Commercial Bank, Morpeth, on and after the 1st; and at the Commercial Bank, Sydney, on and after the 2nd day of September, 1868.

Balance-sheet of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.

Dr.		
1868.—July 31		
To Capital paid-up ...		£55,000 0 0
Commercial Bank ...		4,298 13 4
Sundry creditors ...		2,497 17 5
Unclaimed dividend account ...		196 7 6
Undivided profits ...	£3,689 11 5	
Less amount applied to insurance account and revaluation ...	2,011 0 0	
		1,678 14 5
Insurance account ...		2,500 0 0
Profit and loss ...		3,276 17 9
		£69,448 10 5

Cr.	
1868.—July 31st.	
By ship property ...	£54,900 0 0
Landed property and leaseholds ...	9,465 3 0
Marine stores, engineer's tools, furniture, &c.	2,429 7 6
Cash in hand and debts due to the Company ...	2,653 19 11
	£69,448 10 5

Mr. Benjamin Lee, jun., and Mr. James Scroggie were elected Directors.

THE TRIBUNAL ORDINANCE PASSED BY THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—An anonymous writer—"Omega"—in your issue of to-day, pretends to answer my letter of the 19th instant, in which I called attention to the well-known constitutional statute, 16 Charles I. cap. 11, the great barrier erected by the Long Parliament of 1641, against all future ecclesiastical tyranny over British subjects.

As "Omega" has betrayed his "legal identity" to any-one conversant with recent Synodical debates, I think it advisable to quote the late Privy Council decision, which ought to have been known to "Omega," and which will completely expose the ignorance, sophistry, and arrogance of his so-called "opinion."

The decision of the Privy Council established (contrary to Omega's assertion):

1st. That the 5th section of 16 Charles I, cap. xi, is unrepealed by 13 Charles II, cap. xii.

2nd. That this unrepealed section does not apply to the colonies, and

3rd. That it is illegal (except under express legislative sanction) to establish any such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as that set up by "Omega's" Tribunal Ordinance.

The Privy Council decision to which I have referred is that given in the celebrated case of the Bishop of Natal v. the Bishop of Cape Town, and the following is therefrom.

Extract from Lord Chancellor Westbury's judgment in re Lord Bishop of Natal, 3 Moore's Privy Council Reports, pages 154-5. Present: The Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury), Lord Cranworth, Lord Kingsdown, the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Romilly), and the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington.

"By the Act of the 16th Car. I c. 11, the 18th section of the 1 Eliz. c. 1, was wholly repealed, and by the 4th section of the same statute all spiritual and ecclesiastical persons or Judges were forbidden under severe penalties to exercise any jurisdiction or coercive legal authority, an enactment which closed all the regular established ecclesiastical tribunals; but by the 13th Car. II, c. 12, the ordinary ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority, as it existed before the year 1639, was, with certain savings, restored to the Archbishops and Bishops; and the Act of the 16th Car. I, excepting what concerned the High Commission Court, or the erection of any such like Court by Commission, was repealed, but with a proviso that nothing should extend or be construed to revive or give force to the enactments contained in the 18th section of the 1 Eliz., c. 1, which should remain and stand repealed.

"There is, therefore, no power in the Crown to create any new or additional ecclesiastical tribunal or jurisdiction, and the clauses which purport to do so, contained in the letters patent to the appellant and respondent, are simply void in law. No Metropolitan or Bishop in any colony having legislative institutions can, by virtue of the Crown's letters patent alone (unless granted under an Act of Parliament, or confirmed by a colonial statute,) exercise any coercive jurisdiction, or hold any court or tribunal for that purpose.

"Pastoral or spiritual authority may be incidental to the office of Bishop, but all jurisdiction in the Church, where it can be lawfully conferred, must proceed from the Crown, and be exercised as the law directs, and suspension or privation of office is matter of coercive legal jurisdiction, and not of mere spiritual authority.

"Third. If, then, the Bishop of Cape Town had no jurisdiction by law, did he obtain any by contract or submission on the part of the Bishop of Natal?

"There is nothing on which such an argument can be attempted to be put, unless it be the oath of canonical obedience, taken by the Bishop of Natal to Dr. Gray as Metropolitan.

"The argument must be, that both parties being aware that the Bishop of Cape Town had no jurisdiction or legal authority as Metropolitan, the appellant agreed to give it to him by voluntary submission.

"But even if the parties intended to enter into any such agreement (of which, however, we find no trace), it was not legally competent to the Bishop of Natal to give or to the Bishop of Cape Town to accept, or exercise any such jurisdiction."

It appears, therefore, very clear that the members of the Synod, in the 4th clause of the Tribunal Ordinance, which provides that "the Bishop may, at any time after any such charge shall have been made, and pending the trial of the accused clergyman, suspend the clergyman from the exercise of his ministerial functions," have attempted to give to the Bishop that coercive jurisdiction which the Privy Council, in the case above referred to, have decided can only "proceed from the Crown;" and, therefore, have, in my humble estimation, despite the sneers of the learned "Omega," acted illegally, and beyond the powers entrusted to them by the Legislature.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. WILSON.

Newtown, 26th August.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Receiving a registered letter per Panama mail, which arrived on Monday morning, the 24th instant, I presented the same next day at the Post Office for payment, when I was politely informed that "no advices had arrived," and that I should accordingly have to wait till the arrival of the Suez mail, due in Sydney on the 6th September—just thirteen days' interval. Surely, Sir, some one is to blame at home. Who? And how am I to acknowledge the receipt of the same by the outgoing Panama mail, as I wish to do? I am thankful to be able to say that I am not in any urgent need of the same; but as it is not the way to transact business, and the only way to seek redress and bring these irregularities under the notice of the postal authorities is through the Press, I beg the favour of your kindly inserting the above.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

S.

August 26th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—May I solicit the favour of your insertion of the enclosed epistle, issued by the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, held in London on 5th month last, especially as many in connection with the society to whom the document may not have been sent will thus have the opportunity of seeing it; trusting also that our fellow-Christians generally will be interested, not only in reading it, but pondering the important subjects of its contents, which certainly deeply and vitally concern all under the Christian name, and will oblige

Thy friend sincerely,

ABRAM DAVY.

Narellan, August 25th.

"The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in London (by adjournments from the 20th of the fifth month to the 29th of the same inclusive, 1868).

"To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere:—

"Dear Friends,—We salute you in the love of our Father in heaven. May His children be strengthened, amidst the duties and tribulations of time, to look with increasing steadfastness unto Him who hath loved them, and washed them from their sins in His own blood. He has given the crown of life to the faithful that have gone before, and still watches over the least member of His militant church, leading on from stage to stage in the earthly pilgrimage, until the warfare be accomplished, and the victory attained through grace.

"And you who have not yet given your hearts to the Lord suffer, we entreat you, the word of exhortation. 'What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' Consider the uncertainty of life; and how fearful a thing it is to resist or trifle with the visitations of the Spirit of God. Think upon the compassion and love of your Almighty Saviour, and the privileges of which you are depriving yourselves, whilst losing the unspeakable joy of His salvation. Turn ye at the voice of Him, against whom you may have even deeply revolted, 'O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in Me is thine help.'

"The Lord our God is holy, and his mercy endureth for ever. These great truths were proclaimed under the old covenant. But it is in the glorious Gospel that their harmony is clearly unfolded, and the way revealed whereby fallen man may be made a partaker, through faith, of the righteousness of God. The offering of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the sacrifice for sin, is the manifestation of the holiness and love of God, in which He, the unchangeably Just, proclaims Himself "the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus." May we deeply ponder the language, "The Word was made flesh;" and accept with humble thanksgiving all that belongs to His relation to us as man, touched with the feeling of our infirmities, yet without sin, and all that is included in His attributes as God, one with the Father, blessed for ever. From age to age the sufferings and death of Christ have been a hidden mystery, and a rock of offence to the unbelief and pride of man's fallen nature, yet to the humble penitent, whose heart is broken under the convicting power of the Spirit, life is revealed in that death. As he looks upon Him who was wounded for our transgressions, and upon whom the Lord was pleased to lay the iniquity of us all, his eye is more and more opened to see, and his heart to understand, the awfulness of sin, for which the Saviour died; whilst, in the sense of pardoning grace, he may, 'joy in God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement.'

"Beloved friends, what are we, what is a church, without Christ? Apart from Him we must cease to live; but abiding in Him, no temptation, however specious, will induce us to disclaim or call in question either the words or the work of our Lord. Rather shall we be constrained, in the hour of proving, to breathe forth with the disciples of old the language of adoring faith and love, 'Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life. And we believe, and are sure, that thou art that Christ, the Son of the living God.'

"As a Christian Church, we accept the immediate operations of the Spirit of God upon the heart, in their inseparable connection with our risen and exalted Saviour. We disavow all professed spirituality that is divorced from faith in Jesus Christ of Nazareth, crucified for us without the gates of Jerusalem. The work of the Holy Spirit is to convince of sin and to testify of Jesus; to lead in that course of spiritual experience in which we shall more and more understand the words, 'Unto you therefore which believe He is precious.'

'The Lord Jesus is the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Him. Through Him acceptable worship is to be offered from broken and contrite hearts. He is the Shepherd who leadeth his sheep into the pastures of life, and who, in tender compassion, seeketh them that have gone astray. To Him the poor, the sick, the weary, may freely come. He is both the bread of life and the fountain of living waters. It is His presence that must crown our waiting and hallow our worship. Let none distrust the work of His Spirit upon their hearts, or in anywise limit public worship to the hearing or the utterance of words. In taking part in this great privilege, may we dwell not exclusively upon our own needs, but yield our minds to sympathy one for another in the fellowship of the one Spirit. May all serve in their places in the royal priesthood, that whether the offering be called for in humble prostration of the soul, in silent adoration, or in words however few or broken, 'God in all things may be glorified, through Jesus Christ.'

"The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the authentic testimony of the Spirit of the church, the abiding record of the truth of God, 'profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness;' able to 'make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.' Accepting them as 'as given by inspiration of God,' we have ever accounted as delusion, all assumed spiritual illumination which contravenes or impugns these sacred records; and we would now afresh declare our unchanged conviction that the work and teaching of the Holy Spirit will lead to an ever deepening sense of their divine authority.

"It is in the school of Christ that His truth is to be learned, and the blessings of His grace are to be received. There is a true liberty for the Christian; but it is the liberty of the child who, having tasted that the Lord is gracious, desires the sincere milk of the word, that he may grow thereby. His desires, his affections, his very tastes, undergo a change, very gradual, it may be, but real. The kingdom of God is set up within him, for Christ, having been received in faith as his Saviour, rules there as King. They who are truly subject to the reign of Christ cannot be conformed to the maxims or spirit of the world. To the watchful and loving child, the gentlest restraint of the Father's hand or eye has the force of law. It is not an outward uniformity, but a conformity to Christ, for which we plead. Let the yoke of his love be upon us in all our pursuits and engagements. We would especially encourage our dear friends, in their seasons of allowable recreation, whether in the family or social circle, or when travelling for health or for pleasure, to maintain, under all circumstances, the deportment befitting the followers of our holy Redeemer.

"Amidst the multiplied claims upon the sympathy and the help of the Christian, shall it be needful for any to be reminded of their obligation not henceforth to live unto themselves, but unto Him who died for them. It was the indolent disuse of the entrusted talent, which brought condemnation upon the slothful servant. Therefore, whether in the employment of our money, of our influence, or of our precious time—that gift which, once lost, can never be recalled—let the watchword be continually before us, 'See then that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise, redeeming the time.'

"And may you, dear friends, whom it has pleased the Lord to entrust with children, remember that they have been given you in charge, to train, not for earth only, but for heaven. A neglect of your duty towards them is an act of unfaithfulness in this your important stewardship, as well as a betrayal of their best interests. It was, we trust, your desire to enter into the solemn covenant of marriage in the fear of the Lord; and now that he has given you these tokens of his love, may you still walk in his fear, and feel it your privilege and joy to train up your children in his nurture and in his admonition. They partake with you of a fallen nature; and it is your sacred duty to strive, through Divine help, to lead them to Him in whom is plenteous redemption. Be much in prayer on their account. We lament the increasing departure amongst us from true Christian simplicity. Whilst providing liberal instruction for their children, may parents not be drawn aside by the desire for fashionable or merely ornamental accomplishments, from a course of training and education conducive to a useful and honourable life upon earth, and in harmony with the discipline that renders meet for Heaven.

"We have received, in usual course, epistles from our friends in Ireland, and from nine of the Yearly Meetings on the American continent. The accounts therein contained of the spreading of the truth, and of a continued concern in connexion with spiritual education, with the welfare of the freedmen, and with our Christian testimony against war, are encouraging. Our lively interest has been again awakened for our dear friends in the newly-settled Yearly Meeting of Canada, and we desire all our distant friends to accept the renewed assurance of our sympathy and love.

"Among the subjects which have come before us, few have taken deeper hold of our feelings than the awful fact that in this, the nineteenth century of the dispensation of the Prince of Peace, we find amongst the nations of Europe millions of men, including the strength and stay of families, withdrawn from their homes and all the sacred duties and joys of life, and forced into immediate contact with temptation, vice, and wretchedness. And for what purpose? That they may become adepts in the science of mutual destruction; and that nations, called Christian, under the influence of distrust, rivalry, or ambition, may the more promptly and effectively engage in mortal conflict one with another. Although on this solemn subject our voice may meet with but little response in the professing churches of Christ, we feel called upon to entreat all who love His name seriously to consider the utter incompatibility of these things with those fruits of the Spirit which Christians are to bring forth, and with the great purposes of the Redeemer's coming and reign.

"And now, dear friends, may Christian love abound more and more amongst us. May our elder brethren and sisters, who have long loved their Lord, continue faithful to the end, humbly awaiting the dawning of that day soon to arise upon them as a morning without clouds. May the middle-aged be sober, fervent, and diligent, giving the maturity of their strength to their Lord, watching against the entanglements of the world, earnest that their stewardship may be fulfilled ere the final account be required. And may you, dear younger friends, be simple and decided in your allegiance to Christ. Many of you, as we thankfully believe, have been made sensible of His love, and have given evidence of your desire to serve Him. Keep near to Him, we entreat you. Bear his yoke in your youth. It is in the denial of self, in the way of the cross, in the subjection of the will, that His words become sweet unto the taste, and the path of duty becomes the path of joy.

"Beloved friends, of every age, may you so receive Christ Jesus the Lord, and so walk in Him, that, rooted and built up in Him, ye may indeed be 'stablished in the faith as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving.' To Him, the great Shepherd of the sheep, we would commend you all, desiring that grace and peace from God the Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ, may be with you and abide with you for ever.

"Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting,

"Joseph Crosfield, Clerk to the Meeting this year."

EDGED TOOLS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Omega," who has so kindly lectured and advised your other correspondent, "F. H. Wilson," is a lawyer, if he is not the most inconsistent man in the world. Doubtless, "F. H. W." will profit by his hints, and in future avoid intruding into matters with which the lay mind is not competent to deal. But yet "Omega's" sympathies ought to have been more exercised in behalf of his pupil, because the special training of the Synod, of which Mr. W. declares himself to be a member, could only be expected to bring forth such fruit. He there learned, from an immense majority of the legal and clerical professions, that the lay mind is perfectly able not only to form and to give an opinion upon matters of doctrine and ritual, but also authoritatively to decide upon and to pronounce judgment upon such clergymen as may be accused of erroneous views in either particular. If he thus learned that this can be so easily and satisfactorily performed with reference to matters which form the special province of one profession, and if he learned this upon the authority of many clergymen and lawyers, surely he cannot be so much to blame for applying the same rule to the confessedly less important matters pertaining to the legal profession.

In conclusion, let me remind your correspondent (who, I trust, will forgive me for treating such a serious matter in a jocular manner) that, as children should not play with edged schools, so neither can those not professionally familiar with them pronounce judgment upon matters of doctrine and ritual without risk of getting out of their depth; and if "Omega" had proffered such lessons a fortnight ago to the whole of the members of the said Synod, his time might have been no less profitably occupied than it is at present in this his endeavour to instruct an individual.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

OMICRON.

WATER-SPOUT IN THE PACIFIC.

On the last trip of the steamer Nevada from Panama to San Francisco she ran into the immediate vicinity of three large water spouts off the coast of Guatemala, which caused very much alarm on board, and induced the commander to keep the vessel off her course for some time, fearing one of them might break over her. An account of these unpleasant visitors, dated June 3rd, has been furnished to the *San Francisco Bulletin* by one of the passengers, from which we make the following extracts:—

This morning we were favoured with an extraordinary phenomenon, such as has been rarely witnessed in any latitude or in any ocean, exciting the commingled admiration, fear, and astonishment of all hands on board; between 8 and 9 o'clock, no less than three large water-spouts were visible from the ship's deck, all near enough to arouse dread apprehensions as to the possible consequences. One of them, the most formidable, made directly toward the vessel, moving from the west toward the sun, and apparently leaving no chance for the escape of the ship except by changing our course, which was done without loss of time. Another followed directly in our wake at about the same speed as we moved, and only, say, a quarter of a mile behind, for a time leaving it altogether problematical which would win the race.

The scientific world, equally with your readers, may like a description more in detail, as the phenomenon may well be ranked among the latest of modern wonders. Avoiding technical phraseology, I will premise as follows:

This morning, June 3rd—latitude 13 50 N., longitude 91 52 W., air 86 degrees, barometer 27·79—while the sun was partially obscured by considerable masses of showery clouds, two waterspouts were seen some two and a-half or three miles due west, the ship's course being west-northwest. They seemed to slowly approach the vessel, the water beneath them being in great commotion, partly from atmospheric disturbance, and in part from the festive gambols of an enormous school of porpoises, which appeared to have chosen the arena for their exploits. A heavy dark shadow rested over the surface of the water, except in the comparatively small space at the terminus of the spout, which for convenience might be called a huge sea serpent suspended between earth and heaven. At the point of contact, at the base of the column, the spectacle was suggestive of a seething cauldron, or a section of the "cave of the winds" at Niagara, clouds of vapour being drawn upward with terrific violence. Above rested a heavy penumbra of dark cloud, moving sluggishly, until, after an interval of 15 or 20 minutes, the serpentine column, at first upright and rigid, could hold together no longer, so oblique was the angle of inclination, and the whole fabric suddenly vanished from sight. The companion spout was separated only by a short distance, but was of less magnitude, and disappeared almost simultaneously, after performing evolutions corresponding with those already described; and where lately the sea foamed with rage, calm now succeeded, with nothing to mark the spot except swarms of gulls, attracted, it may be, by carcases of dead fish.

The temporary alarm on shipboard had subsided, when your correspondent observed a small pear-shaped cloud forming overhead, of a whitish ashen colour, and, watching carefully through a glass, noticed presently that the stem began slowly to drop or elongate. At the time there was no perceptible disturbance of the water beneath, but within five minutes light feathers of spray began to fly from the crest of the waves, at a distance not exceeding 1000 yards, which might easily have been mistaken for the splash of a porpoise or the blow of a whale, and almost immediately upward and descending funnels of white vapour, the latter very dark, met in mid-air forming a close connection, the shape being serpentine as before, attended by a gently undulating movement from one extremity to the other. Rapidly this column began to revolve, and acquired a steadily progressive motion. The sea at its base was changed to a bed of foam and vapour, rounded into a fleecy cushion for the support of the lofty superstructure. A sound as of a "rushing mighty wind" became distinctly audible—this alone breaking the death-like stillness.

The sea was sublime beyond description, constraining every beholder to silence. Even the occasional reverberations of thunder, noticed a few moments before, were hushed. But feelings of awe and wonder quickly gave place to impressions akin to terror, when it became evident that the ship lay directly in the path of the water-spout, now towering high towards the zenith, and which by this time had grown to huge proportions, dark and threatening, its approach being heralded by screaming birds and portentous roars. Quickly all hands were ordered below decks, the passengers rushing pell-mell down the companion-way, some of them with affrighted shrieks. The brass gun on the forward deck for the moment proved unavailing, the cartridge having been rammed down wrong end foremost and the priming wire mislaid. "For God's sake fire that gun," somebody cried, "or we are lost." Meanwhile the steam whistle shrieked, and the ship was steered on a different course, one or two volunteers assisting at the wheel. In the interval of extreme solicitude that followed, imagination occupied itself in depicting frightful disaster. "Was it possible the steamer might sink if struck by the spout?" "Was there any spot offering a secure retreat?" or "Were all the light upper works of the steamer liable to be crushed by the impending deluge?" Suggestions like these were rapidly passed in review, and the hearts of strong men quailed within them.

But a calmer mood returned when the dreaded spout was seen astern, about to dissolve and pass harmlessly away. The last movements of dissolution were like expiring throes of the dolphin, so rapid and varying were the different phases presented. The column which at first stood nearly perpendicular dark, rigid and heavy against the clouds, the upper terminus gently blending with the body of vapour behind it, the lower veiled by fleecy wreaths of mists was now attenuated to a mere film—a spiral tube of most delicate texture within which was observable a tremulous motion, as though the lifting power was being relaxed, and it was uncertain whether the dark body of water within should finally yield to the power of gravitation, or ascend heavenward. For a moment the light spiral net work of the tube was darkened by the downward rush of waters. Then followed a partial return when lo! the structure separated in mid-heaven and an immense body of water literally slid down the funnel with a heavy thud, as falling lead, into the bosom of the deep. In other words, the upward motion of the inclosing cylinder of white vapour was reversed, and then followed a headlong rush to the sea, down the inclined plane. But this was not all. The falling column resumed the appearance of a coil in a rope (a lariat for example); the film that was drawn upward was also coiled. After receding a space, the lower section seemed instinct with life, and re-erected itself heavenward. The union thus formed was but momentary, for when a clap of thunder was heard the parts were disengaged, one falling into the sea, and the other floating away with the clouds—as the tail of the kite follows the wind if broken from its fastenings. In the descent, a dark, spherical body was observed, having nearly the apparent diameter of the moon at its full, which was plausibly explained to be nothing more than an end or sectional view of the same object.

Before closing, it should here be added that the disappearance of the spout was followed by a heavy wind and rain, giving premonitions of a 'tearing gale," as remarked by our ship's captain, but there proved to be no cause for serious alarm. It was also observed that the course of the spout was across a strip of deeply discoloured water, extending seaward from the coast of Guatemala, supposed to be the effect of volcanic action.

LOPEZ AND HIS AMAZONS.

(From the Times, June 25.)

An army of four thousand female combatants actually in the field must be acknowledged to be a somewhat novel incident in the world's history. Yet there seems to be little doubt that this strange phenomenon is now being exhibited on the banks of the Paraguay River. President Lopez has been for the last three years draining his little republic of nearly the whole male population. He has now fallen back on his "Petticoat Reserve." The names of the commanding officers at the head of these female divisions—Mrs. Brigadier-General Eliza Lynch, Mrs. Lieutenant-Colonel Ferreira, Mrs. Captain Herrero—are already known, together with the positions their respective corps occupy near Villa Rica and the Tebicuary Ford. The Brazilian and Argentine journals which acquaint us with these strange particulars cry out "Shame!" and declare that General Lopez is scandalising the civilised world. They, of course, take it for granted that young girls and mothers of families are pressed into service in Paraguay against their will; that Lopez is carrying on hostilities by such desperate measures as the most reckless consumers of *chair à canon*—say Frederick II. or Napoleon I.—would hardly, in their utmost straits, have dreamt of resorting to. And, indeed, whatever place some of the Reformers of our day may feel disposed to assign to woman in the Council Chamber or at the polling-booth, all of us in old Europe agree to dispense with her presence in the field of battle. The exploits of Joan of Arc against the English at Orleans, those of Jeanne Hachette against the Burgundians at Beauvais, or those of Caterina Segurana against the Turks at Nice, are held out for the admiration, but not for the imitation, of our wives and daughters. They are isolated deeds of heroism, and, with whatever colour the superstitious reverence of after ages may have painted them, they were prompted by such transcendent feelings as it would be impossible for sober modern strategy to reckon upon. It was not might of arm or weight of sword that these amazons brought into the field; they stood up in the throng like superhuman apparitions, encouraging their men, shaming them into action rather than actually sharing it with them; and it was precisely the contrast between their puny physical strength and their great moral courage which gave them their ascendency. It was the faith and gallantry with which man was inspired that constituted the woman's miracle.

But it is otherwise in those wild regions of the Plate. It is a Red Indian race that General Lopez has under his orders; the admixture of indigenous blood observable in all Spanish American colonies is particularly strong in Paraguay, in that inland community which the Jesuits originally organised and disciplined out of their Indian converts, and which subsequently Dr. Francia and his successors shut up against all foreign intercourse. The description we have read of the savage fortitude with which the Paraguayan soldiers refuse quarter when writhing on the ground in the last pangs of death does not belong to ordinary European warfare. Much must be allowed for the peculiarities of that untamed savage nature. The whole of Paraguay has stood the ordeal of its present unequal struggle with the unflinching endurance of a wild Indian at the stake, and the women have already shared the hardships and the dangers of the campaign—digging trenches, lading and unlading vessels, and doing duty as couriers and messengers—to such an extent that their coming forward in second line on the field at the present moment, and bearing their own share of the brunt of battle, may seem scarcely an aggravation of their lot. We do not know, however, how far the enemies of Paraguay may be entitled to taunt General Lopez with barbarism for employing the desperate resources to which they drive him. Whatever may have been the causes which originally induced Paraguay to draw the sword, there seems to be no doubt that its adversaries are now determined to carry on the war "to the bitter end." The Emperor of Brazil, in the speech by which he opened the General Assembly on the 9th of last month, declared his determination not to desist from hostilities till the honour of his empire be "completely avenged." His Majesty had but lately, as he informed us, declined with thanks the "gracious tender of mediation" of the Government of the United States, anxious for the re-establishment of peace. Whatever may be the disposition of the Emperor himself, there is a large and influential party in Brazil which will hear of no other terms with Paraguay than the expulsion of Lopez and the annihilation of the inland republic. No other course than resistance is thus left to the Paraguayans; and we cannot conceive how one man at the head of the Government could command such unlimited sacrifices both of life and property, from women as well as from men, as Lopez has hitherto obtained, if the instinct of self-immolation were not strong at the heart of the whole population, if the determination to do or die did not spring as spontaneously from the heart of the meanest Paraguayan as from that of the Chief whom his enemies designate as the "cruel and cowardly Lopez." Whatever share of the blame, with respect to this wretched war, may fall upon the Paraguayan Dictator, it is evident that he is fighting for existence, and hitherto fighting to good purpose. What the fortune of arms, and still more the fickleness of the allies of Brazil, the Argentines and Uruguayans, may produce, it is difficult to foresee; but what is quite sure is that, after the most decisive defeat, his enemies can impose on him no worse terms than they are willing to grant him now. It is natural that he should defy them to do their utmost; and with all the advantages the Allies boast of having obtained lately, there seems little chance of either the position of Humaita or of Tebicuary being forced, so long as there are men, or women, to line their bastions. It is upon Brazil and its allies that diplomacy may still exercise all the pressure it can bring to bear. The losses of Brazil, both in men and money, exceed all the resources of that vast but disorganised and more than half bankrupt Empire. It is harrowing to read the description of the mortality endured by the Brazilian army in its late campaign. We do not know how many victims to the cholera must go to fill up the measure of revenge due to the outraged honour of Brazil; we do not know how low the funds of the Empire must fall, how high the price of gold must rise, before the war party at Rio Janeiro are brought to declare that they have had enough. All we can say is that a war in which thousands of women are sent to be butchered should not be allowed to proceed in a Christian country, if the good offices of all Christendom could possibly prevent it. The Emperor of Brazil has rejected the mediation of the United States. But why is it that the Cabinet of Washington has been allowed to act alone in this business? And how can we be sure that a joint remonstrance of all or most of the States of Europe, no less than of America, would have been or would be dismissed with the same scanty show of ceremony? We think the attempt is worth renewing, and we hope to see the English Government, in the name of manhood and humanity, taking the initiative.

Sir C. Darling's Case.—Further correspondence upon this case has been laid before Parliament. Sir C. Darling having retired from the service under a misapprehension of the views entertained by her Majesty's Government, is allowed to withdraw this relinquishment on his part, and to be placed in the position of an officer who never left the service. He has accordingly written to the Secretary of State a letter, intimating his inability to accept himself, or by Lady Darling, the proposed grant of £20,000. He asks that his claim to pension be allowed to take its natural course, and he has a claim of about £5000 for colonial emoluments allowed to remain undrawn, and a claim for loss of the appointment to the Victorian agency in England. In a letter of the 19th May Mr. Adderley states that the application to withdraw Sir C. Darling's previous decision must be understood to be absolute and unconditional. Sir C. Darling will be considered to be subject to all the contingencies and regulations of the service. The Secretary of State will consider any questions or applications which may be raised, and deal with them according to the interest of the public service and the regulations which the department is bound to enforce, although it can have no desire to enforce them in a harsh or illiberal manner.

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THE FATE OF BEING DEAD WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 1.)

"AH," said Lord Chesterfield in the days of his age, "poor old Tyrawley and I are both of us dead, if we only knew it." It is astonishing that this fact of people being dead for years before they are buried is not more commonly perceived and acted on than it is, and not people only, but books, newspapers, institutions, and whatever else is capable of having life and keeping the appearance of it after the reality has come to an end. For, look where we will, on every side you see incurable and incapables tripping and stumping hither and thither with all the pretensions and airs of life as if they were in the hey-day of a career, while in truth they are only as spent cannon-balls, toothless watchdogs, ghosts, or whatever emblem one may choose for what was once something and is now nothing. A book, for example, can preserve an amazing air of vitality and popularity for years after all the truth that was once in it has been absorbed into current opinion, transferred to new forms and expressions; or, owing to change of circumstance, has ceased to be true at all. It is notorious that a journal may keep most of its reputation and ever so many of its readers long after any intellectual sap has ceased to flow in its columns, and after it has begun to give its readers, instead of fruitage, mere abundance of dry leaves and sticks. And so of human beings. It is immensely difficult for a man to know when he is dead; to know, that is to say, when he has lost the faculty of moving along with his time, and living in its foremost ideas and aspirations; when he has no longer anything to hope for, nor much to care for, nothing to contribute to the common stock, nor much to receive from the efforts of others, nor any will to receive it. Of course it may be said that, from this point of view a great many persons are as good as a still-born to begin with. And this is quite true. There is something partly pathetic and partly comic in the number of men and women whom one meets in the world who have never been quickened into life by the stimulus of circumstance, and yet who move through their existence with all the manner of active creatures. They eat and drink and to a certain extent have the gift of articulate speech, and they go i' th' catalogue for human creatures. But what of all this simulation of life? They only move in a phantasmagoria. Nothing comes of them, except a certain blocking up of the way for the living. These persons, however, are to be borne with, if without sympathy, also without active wrath. Anger directed against blocks is a waste of a good thing.

The case of those who have lived and live no more, yet remain on the face of the earth notwithstanding, is different. Their obstructive power is of an active sort, and, with the reputation of their lives to back them, their chances of doing mischief are most seriously ample. Take a politician, for example, who has been bred up in principles that have become sacred traditions with him, and which appear to him to contain all things that are needful to salvation. The reasons which recommended them to him may have been good reasons, and for their time they may have suited circumstances to perfection. But circumstances change, and unless the man changes too, and shifts his ground to match, then all the good which he did and got the credit of doing becomes in the public mind a ground for continuing to believe in him, and so past benefits grow into a root of present and future injury. The Americans are often reproached with their short memories towards their statesmen. They have a quaint proverb about the exceeding smallness of ex-presidents. Yet would it not have saved, would it not even now save, England many troubles if some ex-premiers and ex-politicians of lower degree were to fall into as small estate as that of men who have filled high political office in America? The good that men do perhaps dies with them; it were no bad thing if they should die when they have done what good they can. For this is just one of those places where our English fashion of reverence, good and gracious as it is in so many respects, does us real harm, and will continue to do so until some magician has conferred on statesmen, authors, and all others whom it may concern the admirable quality of knowing exactly when they are dead. There is not one leading man out of fifty with this rare gift of knowing when the sap has ceased to flow, when his agility in moving with circumstances is palsied, when the time has come for retirement into the cool and graceful region of reminiscence. There are so many reasons why even a good man should be reluctant to acknowledge that he has a foot in the political or speculative grave. His methods have answered in past times, why should they not answer now? He was in active life when his opponents were in the fourth form at school, for he was studying the highest problems in this or in that when they were puzzling over its very elements; surely he must be the wiser, &c.? The other side of all this is not apparent to him, that the very qualities which enabled him to understand and to grapple with one set of circumstances may most effectually unfit him for the comprehension and settlement of the next set presenting themselves. To put it into a formula—a human character is much more likely to stiffen than human circumstances to reproduce itself. Perhaps the world finds this out most constantly and most expensively in the case of military people. No experience is able to drive out of the heads of a Government the idea that the veteran must be the right person and the best person available to place in command. Because old General Scott had proved himself equal to the conduct of a war in Mexico, the American Government argued that he was the best man they could find to fight a territory of thousands of square miles. The poor man was, in point of military capacity, as dead ten years ago as he is now. English military history is a long chronicle of the effort of men with life and an alert vision to break the monopoly of command enjoyed by creatures long defunct. How much force has been lost to the country, wasted in this heart-breaking and miserable struggle, no mortal man can tell. We can only imagine it from the spectacle of the same sort of waste still visible to anybody who has eyes to see, and from the sound of it audible at this moment by anybody who has ears to hear. The penalties which a people pay for their adoration of experience are a great deal heavier in the long run and spread over the total than any which the adoration of rashness and audacity would be likely to cost them. Only the penalties are mainly negative. They do not assume the shape usually taken by the penalties of audacity, tremendous and striking disaster, about which there can be no doubt, nor denial, nor mistake. The mischief of the rule of the dead lies in the number of opportunities of which they rob us, of the achievements that might have saved us but for them, of the heroes who would have risen up to deliver us if they had not been kept under, as though they were flames of destroying fire instead of rays of healing light. It is something of an open question, whether the men who were once wise, do not inflict more ill upon us than those who were always fools. That they have the best opportunity is certain. It is the latter, indeed, to whom they are most indebted for this opportunity.

It may be said that the great aim and characteristic of a wise practical philosophy is to keep men out of the horrid mental fit of being dead, while thinking that they still live, by prolonging mental activity, or to use a prosier phrase, the faculty of taking an interest in a great number of objects, as long as there is any sort of consciousness left. This is perfectly true, but it is not quite the whole truth of the matter. To take interest in things is only a virtue when your interest is untainted by the poison of egotism. Most people would like to see good things done, but a considerable proportion among them would make this conditional on the things being done by themselves, or at least in their own special way. The very activity of interest displayed by the unconsciously defunct is just what makes them so truly pestilent. The wise and virtuous man is he who is keenly anxious for this matter and for that, and yet insists neither on his own position being in the front, nor on his own peculiar methods being implicitly adopted. Not to sum up the universe in your own individuality is the beginning of wisdom. Men possessed of this wisdom are conscious that each of us only marches as one in a vast and numberless army. What one can do is as nothing. When he has fallen under the burden and the heat, the great host marches on and on as before. To think much on this, much on the race and little on self, is the surest way of avoiding premature death. Consciousness of the immeasurable size of all life in comparison of any one, even if that be the most important, and how much more if it be of the least important, is probably the most indispensable of these elements which keep a character wholesome and life-like. With this element the chances of one's unconsciously passing away to limbo, and yet persisting in fluttering and gibbering among old scenes, are indefinitely lessened.

In an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. André Cochut examines the financial operations and tendencies of the Second Empire, and shows that the total of the extraordinary resources absorbed by the Imperial Government over and above the produce of the constantly-increasing taxation, is the immense sum of 4,322,000,000f.

ITALY.

(From the Saturday Review, June 27.)

THE murder, in full daylight and in a crowded street, of M. Cappa, the distinguished Ravenna magistrate, is admitted by Italians themselves to be a grave symptom of the prevalence in their provinces of many elements of disorder. Exceptional outrages may happen everywhere, but M. Cappa's assassination and the escape of his murderer without detection are referable to the reign of brigandage and terror which obtains now in too many parts of the Peninsula. The moral sense of the country has been shocked by the lethargy and apparent indifference of the Ravenna municipality, and the local authorities seem to have been guilty of culpable inactivity at least. In the last eight months there have been sixty or seventy murders in the province of Ravenna, to say nothing of innumerable other crimes, and M. Cappa appears to have fallen a victim to the vengeance of a complete criminal organisation which he was endeavouring to repress and punish. The disorderly condition of Ravenna and of many other Italian districts is represented usually as the result of previous mal-administration, and the Government of Austrians and priests is credited with all the sins that have been committed since their departure. For a long time previously to 1859 life and property in the States of the Church had ceased to be secure, and the many accusations of misgovernment directed against both Austria and Rome are approved by what Mr. Disraeli would term the "historic conscience" of the nation. But it is plain that the continuance of crime and disorder in Italian provinces or towns is due to something beyond the fact that the atmosphere is not yet purged from Papal or reactionary influences. And the Italian Chamber is right in thinking that what is wanted to cure the evil is not a random use of arbitrary power by the Ministry of the day. It was not on account of constitutional or legal difficulties that Ravenna has been the scene of turbulent agitation, and though the assassins escaped, there were illegal arrests of innocent people in sufficient quantities to satisfy even a Jamaica planter. The root of the mischief lies deeper. It is to be found in the abnormal position of Italy, which at the present moment may be said to have thousands of officials but very little government. Italian institutions and Italain public men equally fail to command confidence; and there is a universal sense that the country is, and for some little while must be, content to be in a state of interregnum. The Emperor of the French, the Papacy, and Italy herself are all to some degree the cause of the misfortune, and Victor Emmanuel is scarcely fitted, by character or genius, to minister to a diseased time. Internal disorganisation is scarcely counterbalanced by the greatest diplomatic activity, and though it is right that the Italians should, as a nation, associate themselves with the movements of Continental Europe, it is a melancholy reflection that some years of comparative liberty have now been passed without any gain having been achieved in the direction of financial, military, or administrative reform. If the King of Italy could be taken to be an average specimen of future Italian Kings, monarchy in Italy would not only be upon its trial, but would have been already tried. Its faults have been mostly negative, nor can its present representative be suspected of disloyalty to his people; but civil and administrative abuses seem to find in the uncouth Florence Court a centre round which to cling. Yet, on the whole, the condition of public affairs cannot be perfect when a general officer is found to be the only possible Prime Minister. If it be true, as we are assured on distinguished authority, that the European horizon is uncloaded by any menace of war, it would be difficult to explain satisfactorily why Italy does not thrive. It is gratifying to be able to feel that, after all the mishaps of last year, the Italian Foreign Office still retains its conviction that Italy is a European Power. M. Menabrea's adherence to the enlightened views of Russia on the subject of non-explosive rifle balls has been solemnly given, and will be duly valued. A fictitious despatch in which Italy guarantees her own neutrality in the event of a coming contest between Prussia and France, has been recently invented; and perhaps the Italian Cabinet may derive a mournful satisfaction from the idea that anybody thinks it worth while to attempt to agitate the Bourse by so unmeaning and useless a canard.

The condition of interregnum which is so fatal to Italy, appears to succeed better at Rome itself. The Pope is quite as active as ever; and has his hands full as usual of disputes with foreign Powers as to the purses and temporal privileges of his clergy, and asserts his and their universal jurisdiction over the secular education of the world. Since the recent reforms in Austria, Rome no longer finds faith in her oldest ally, and even finds it necessary to denounce in the most unsparing language the unexpected spirit of Austrian progress. The Bishops of the Empire and of Hungary are urged, as they value their ecclesiastical allegiance, to throw every obstacle in the way of the new changes, which by a singular confusion of sacred and profane ideas the Pope proclaims altogether null and void. His latest discourse runs on the usual topics: on the war between good and evil which begun before the Creation between Michael and Satan, and which rages down to the latest moment in Italy, where the Church is the object of spoliation and attack. The return of Juarez to the fold, in an autograph letter to the Holy Father deploring the differences which have arisen between Mexico and the Holy See, is treated by the Ultramontane world as a sort of warning and admonition to backsliding Austria. As any marked increase of orthodoxy among Mexican rulers is generally an infallible proof of their impending fall, the Pope has in reality more reason to be concerned than edified at the latest advices from Juarez. Six new Mexican bishops are, however, to start at once for the regenerate Mexican republic; and Rome, after insisting mercilessly on impossible concessions from the unhappy Maximilian, appears to be content with a courteous and complimentary letter from his intractable successor. On the same system, laxities are permitted to cynical and disbelieving Paris which the Pope will not tolerate in Catholic Sovereigns of his own peculiar shepherding, and the Vatican positively refuses to accept elsewhere institutions and changes which for the last sixty years it has tacitly accepted in France. Since the defection of Austria under the moderated *regime* of Baron Beust, Spain alone remains faithful to the political ideas of Catholicism. The rest of Catholic Europe is drifting in the direction of democratic change, and Michael and Satan will soon be seen contending in other places besides Italy. The rumour that one of the questions to be submitted to the Œcumenical Council of 1869 will be the policy of separating Church and State is scarcely credible. It has been regarded by the Papacy of late years as the duty of a State to maintain the political prerogatives of the Catholic religion; and when the Vatican insists on the necessity of a fee, it does not conceive itself to be abandoning the principle of a dominant Church. The separation of Church and State may in one sense be a proposition which Ultramontanes would accept, but only in that sense in which every liberal and every statesman in Europe would repudiate it. So complete and powerful an organisation as the Catholic Church, possessing the political principles and exercising the political influence it does, can nowhere retire with all its prestige and property untouched into a secure position beyond the State control; and the formula of *Chiesa libera in Stato libero* can only be realised in modern Europe on the terms of the surrender by the Papacy of a large portion of its amassed wealth. For generations the Catholic Church has been acquiring property, riches, and position by means of the opposite system, and there is not a Continental Power which could venture to allow the modern children of Israel to pass out with the jewels and the baggage they have been collecting at its expense. It may be that the Papacy just now is most flourishing where it is not the established religion of the State, but this is because it has brought itself into violent conflict, in all Catholic countries, with the political feelings of the age. The conservatism of the Papacy is natural enough. It fears popular change, because it is solicitous to retain the legacies it has acquired from the piety and the superstition of centuries. Millionaires are seldom revolutionists, and in most Catholic countries the Papacy has become a millionaire. Minute alterations in the policy of the Vatican, or in its personal staff of administrators, are not worth recording or discussing. As a whole, Rome is inflexible, and the present system will last the lifetime of at least the present Pope. All minor intrigues which go on at Rome are unimportant, because the whole situation is ephemeral; and would cease at once perhaps in the event of a European war, and certainly on the death or downfall of the Emperor of the French. There is no doubt that the usual preparations have been and are being made, by those most nearly interested, for the possible chances of a new Pontifical election. The great feature of the present Pontiff's time, as regards the position of the Church and of the Popes, has been what one might almost call the disappearance of Austria from the front of the European stage. Henceforward she may give good laws to her people, and wives to neighbouring Sovereigns, but she will no longer give Popes to Rome.

THE EARTH A MAGNET.

(From the June Cornhill.)

THERE is a very prevalent but erroneous opinion that the magnetic needle points to the north. We remember well how we discovered in our boyhood that the needle does *not* point to the north, for the discovery was impressed upon us in a very unpleasant manner. We had purchased a pocket compass, and were very anxious—not, indeed, to test the instrument, since we placed implicit reliance upon its indications—but to make use of it as a guide across unknown regions. Not many miles from where we lived lay Cobham Wood, no very extensive forest certainly, but large enough to lose oneself in. Thither, accordingly, we proceeded with three schoolfellows. When we had lost ourselves, we gleefully called the compass into action, and made from the wood in a direction which we supposed would lead us home. We travelled on with full confidence in our pocket guide; at each turning we consulted it in an artistic manner, carefully poising it and waiting till its vibrations ceased. But when we had travelled some two or three miles without seeing any house or road that we recognised, matters assumed a less cheerful aspect. We were unwilling to compromise our dignity as "explorers" by asking the way—a proceeding which no precedent in the history of our favourite travellers allowed us to think of. But evening came on, and with it a summer thunder-storm; we were getting thoroughly tired out, and the *jwabit olim meminisse* with which we had been comforting ourselves began to lose its force. When at length we yielded, we learned that we had gone many miles out of our road, and we did not reach home till several hours after dark. How it fared with our schoolfellows we know not, but a result overtook ourselves personally, for which there is no precedent, so far as we are aware, in the records of exploring expeditions. Also the offending compass was confiscated by justly indignant parents, so that for a long while the cause of our troubles was a mystery to us. We now know that instead of pointing due north the compass pointed more than 20° towards the west, or nearly to the quarter called by sailors north-north-west. No wonder, therefore, that we went astray when we followed a guide so untrustworthy.

The peculiarity that the magnetic needle does not, in general, point to the north, is the first of a series of peculiarities which we now propose briefly to describe. The irregularity is called by sailors the needle's variation, but the term more commonly used by scientific men is the declination of the needle. It was probably discovered a long time ago, for 800 years before our era the Chinese applied the magnet's directive force to guide them in journeying over the great Asiatic plains; and they must soon have detected so marked a peculiarity. Instead of a ship's compass they made use of a magnetic car, on the front of which a floating needle carried a small figure whose outstretched arm pointed southwards. We have no record, however, of their discovery of the declination, and know only that they were acquainted with it in the twelfth century. The declination was discovered, independently, by European observers in the thirteenth century.

As we travel from place to place the declination of the needle is found to vary; Christopher Columbus was the first to detect this. He discovered it on the 13th of September, 1492, during his first voyage, and when he was six hundred miles from Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary Islands. He found that the declination, which was towards the east in Europe, passed to the west, and increased continually as he travelled westwards.

But here we see the first trace of a yet more singular peculiarity. We have said that at present the declination is towards the west in Europe. In Columbus' time it was towards the east. Thus we learn that the declination varies with the progress of time, as well as with change of place.

The Genius of modern science is a weighing and a measuring one. Men are not satisfied now-a-days with knowing that a peculiarity exists; they seek to determine its extent, how far it is variable—whether from time to time or from place to place, and so on. Now the results of such inquiries applied to the magnetic declination have proved exceedingly interesting.

We find, first, that the world may be divided into two unequal portions, over one of which the needle has a westerly, and over the other an easterly, declination. Along the boundary line, of course, the needle points due north. England is situated in the region of westerly magnets. This region includes all Europe, except the north-eastern parts of Russia; Turkey, Arabia, and the whole of Africa; the greater part of the Indian Ocean, and the western parts of Australia; nearly the whole of the Atlantic Ocean; Greenland, the eastern parts of Canada, and a small slice from the north-eastern part of Brazil. All these form one region of westerly declination; but singularly enough, there lies in the very heart of the remaining and larger region of easterly magnets an oval space of a contrary character. This space includes the Japanese Islands, Manchouria, and the eastern parts of China. It is very noteworthy also, that in the westerly region the declination is much greater than the easterly. Over the whole of Asia, for instance, the needle points almost due north. On the contrary, in the north of Greenland and of Baffin's Bay, the magnetic needle points due west, while still further to the north (a little westerly) we find the needle pointing with its north end directly towards the south.

In the presence of these peculiarities it would be pleasant to speculate. We might imagine the existence of powerfully magnetic veins in the earth's solid mass, coercing the magnetic needle from a full obedience to the true polar summons. Or the comparative effects of oceans and of continents might be called into play. But unfortunately for all this we have to reconcile views founded on fixed relations presented by the earth, with the process of change indicated above. Let us consider the declination in England alone.

In the fifteenth century there was an easterly declination. This gradually diminished, so that in about the year 1657 the needle pointed due north. After this the needle pointed towards the west, and continually more and more, so that scientific men, having had experience only of a continual shifting of the needle in one direction, began to form the opinion that this change would continue, so that the needle would pass, through north-west and west, to the south. In fact, it was imagined that the motion of the needle would resemble that of the hands of a watch, only in a reversed direction. But before long observant men detected a gradual diminution in the needle's westerly motion. Arago, the distinguished French astronomer and physicist, was the first, we believe, to point out that "the progressive movement of the magnetic needle towards the west appeared to have become continually slower of late years" (he wrote in 1814), "which seemed to indicate that after some little time longer it might become retrograde." Three years later, namely on the 10th of February, 1817, Arago asserted definitively that the retrograde movement of the magnetic needle had commenced to be perceptible. Colonel Beaufoy at first oppugned Arago's conclusion, for he found from observations made in London, during the years 1817-1819, that the westerly motion still continued. But he had omitted to take notice of one very simple fact, viz., that London and Paris are two different places. A few years later and the retrograde motion became perceptible at London also, and it has now been established by the observations of forty years. It appears from a careful comparison of Beaufoy's observations that the needle reached the limit of its western digression (at Greenwich) in March 1819, at which time the declination was very nearly 25°. In Paris, on the contrary, the needle had reached its greatest western digression (about 22½°) in 1814. It is rather singular that although at Paris the retrograde motion thus presented itself five years earlier than in London, the needle pointed due north at Paris six years later than in London, viz., in 1663. Perhaps the greater amplitude of the needle's London digression, may explain this peculiarity.

"It was already sufficiently difficult," says Arago, "to imagine what could be the kind of change in the constitution of the globe, which could act during one hundred and fifty-three years, in gradually transferring the direction of the magnetic needle from due north to 23° west of north. We see that it is now necessary to explain, moreover, how it has happened that this gradual change has ceased and has given place to a return towards the preceding state of the globe." "How is it," he pertinently asks, "that the directive action of the globe, which clearly must result from the action of molecules of which the globe is composed, can be thus variable, while the number, position, and temperature of these molecules, and, as far as we know, all their other physical properties, remain constant?"

But we have considered only a single region of the earth's surface. Arago's opinion will seem still more just when we examine the change which has taken place in what we may term the "magnetic aspect" of the whole globe. The line which separates the region of westerly magnets from the region of easterly magnets, now runs, as we have said, across Canada and Eastern Brazil in one hemisphere, and across Russia, Asiatic Turkey, the Indian Ocean, and West Australia in the other; besides having an outlying oval to the east of the Asiatic Continent. Now these lines have swept round a part of the globe's circuit in a most singular manner since 1600. They have varied alike in direction and complexity. The Siberian oval, now distinct, was in 1787, merely a loop of the eastern line of no declination. The oval appears now to be continually diminishing, and will one day probably disappear.

We find here presented to us a phenomenon as mysterious as astonishing, and as worthy of careful study as any embraced in the wide domains of science. But other peculiarities await our notice.

If a magnetic needle of suitable length be carefully poised on a fine point, or better, be suspended from a silk thread without torsion, it will be found to exhibit each day two small but clearly perceptible oscillations. M. Arago, from a careful series of observations, deduced the following results:—

At about 11 at night, the north end of the needle begins to move from west to east, and having reached its greatest easterly excursion at about a quarter-past eight in the morning, returns towards the west to attain its greatest westerly excursion at a quarter-past one. It then moves again to the east, and having reached its greatest easterly excursion at half-past eight in the evening, returns to the west, and attains its greatest westerly excursion at eleven, as at starting.

Of course, these excursions take place on either side of the mean position of the needle, and as the excursions are small, never exceeding the fifth part of a degree, while the mean position of the needle lies some 20° to the west of north, it is clear that the excursions are only nominally eastern and western, the needle pointing, throughout, far to the west.

Now if we remember that the north end of the needle is that farthest from the sun, it will be easy to trace in M. Arago's results a sort of effort on the part of the needle to turn towards the sun—not merely when that luminary is above the horizon, but during his nocturnal path also.

We are prepared, therefore, to expect that a variation having an annual period shall appear on a close observation of our suspended needle. Such a variation has been long since recognised. It is found that in the summer of both hemispheres, the daily variation is exaggerated, while in winter it is diminished.

But besides the divergence of a magnetised needle from the north pole, there is a divergence from the horizontal position, which must now claim our attention. If a non-magnetic needle be carefully suspended so as to rest horizontally, and be then magnetised, it will be found no longer to preserve that position. The northern end *dips* very sensibly. This happens in our hemisphere. In the southern it is the southern end which dips. It is clear, therefore, that if we travel from one hemisphere to the other we must find the northern dip of the needle gradually diminishing till at some point near the equator the needle is horizontal, and as we pass thence to southern regions a gradually increasing southern inclination is presented. This has been found to be the case, and the position of the line along which there is no inclination (called the *magnetic equator*) has been traced around the globe. It is not coincident with the earth's equator, but crosses that circle at an angle of 12°, passing from north to south of the equator in longitude 3° west of Greenwich, and from south to north in longitude 187° east of Greenwich. The form of the line is not exactly that of a great circle, but presents here and there (and especially where it crosses the Atlantic) perceptible excursions from such a figure.

At two points on the earth's globe the needle will rest in a vertical position. These are the magnetic poles of the earth. The northern magnetic pole was reached by Sir J. G. Ross, and lies in 70° N. latitude, and 263° E. longitude, that is, to the north of the American continent, and not very far from Boothia Gulf. One of the objects with which Ross set out on his celebrated expedition to the Antarctic Seas was the discovery if possible of the southern magnetic pole. In this he was not successful. Twice he was in hopes of attaining his object, but each time he was stopped by a barrier of land. He approached so near, however, to the pole, that the needle was inclined at an angle of nearly ninety degrees to the horizon, and he was able to assign to the southern pole a position in 75° S. latitude 154° E. longitude. It is not possible, we should imagine, that either pole is fixed, since we shall now see that the inclination, like the declination of the magnetic needle, is variable from time to time, as well as from place to place; and in particular, the magnetic equator is apparently subjected to a slow but uniform process of change.

Arago tells us that the inclination of the needle at Paris has been observed to diminish year by year since 1671. At that time the inclination was no less than 75°; in other words, the needle was inclined only 15° to the vertical. In 1791 the inclination was less than 71°. In 1831 it was less than 68°. In like manner the inclination at London has been observed to diminish, from 72° in 1786 to 70° in 1804, and thence to 68° at the present time.

It might be anticipated from such changes as these that the position of the magnetic equator would be found to be changing. Nay, we can even guess in which way it must be changing. For, since the inclination is diminishing at London and Paris, the magnetic equator must be approaching these places, and this (in the present position of the curve) can only happen by a gradual shifting of the magnetic equator from east to west along the true equator. This motion has been found to be really taking place. It is supposed that the movement is accompanied by a change of form; but more observations are necessary to establish this interesting point.

Can it be doubted that while changes are taking place, the magnetic poles are slowly shifting round the true pole? Must not the northern pole, for instance, be further from Paris now that the needle is inclined more than 23° from the vertical, than in 1671, when the inclination was only 15°. It appears obvious that this must be so, and we deduce the interesting conclusion that each of the magnetic poles is rotating around the earth's axis.

But there is another peculiarity about the needle which is as noteworthy as any of those we have spoken about. We refer to the intensity of the magnetic action, the energy with which the needle seeks its position of rest. This is not only variable from place to place, but from time to time, and is further subject to sudden changes of a very singular character.

It might be expected that where the dip is greater, the directive energy of the magnet would be proportionably great. And this is found to be approximately the case. Accordingly the magnetic equator is very nearly coincident with the "equator of least intensity," but not exactly. As we approach the magnetic poles we find a more considerable divergence, so that instead of there being a northern pole of greatest intensity nearly coincident with the northern magnetic pole, which we have seen lies to the north of the American continent, there are two northern poles, one in Siberia nearly at the point where the river Laen crosses the Arctic circle, the other not so far to the north—only a few degrees north, in fact, of Lake Superior. In the south, in like manner, there are also two poles, one on the Antarctic circle about 130° E. longitude in Adelie Island, the other not yet precisely determined, but supposed to lie on about the 240th° of longitude, and south of the Antarctic circle. Singularly enough there is a line of lower intensity running right round the earth along the valleys of the two great oceans, "passing through Behring's Straits and bisecting the Pacific on one side of the globe, and passing out of the Arctic Sea by Spitzbergen and down the Atlantic on the other."

Colonel Saline discovered that the intensity of the magnetic action varies during the course of the year. It is greatest in December and January in both hemispheres. If the intensity had been greatest in winter one would have been disposed to have assigned seasonable variation of temperature as the cause of the change. But as the epoch is the same for both hemispheres we must seek another cause. Is there any astronomical element which seems to correspond with the law discovered by Sabine? There is one very important element. The position of the perihelion of the earth's orbit is such that the earth is nearest to the sun on about the 31st of December or the 1st of January. There seems nothing rashly speculative, then, in concluding that the sun exercises a magnetic influence on the earth, varying according to the distance of the earth from the sun. Nay, Sabine's results seem to point very distinctly to the law of variation. For, although the number of observations is not as yet very great, and the extreme delicacy of the variation renders the determination of its amount very difficult, enough has been done to show that in all probability the sun's influence varies according to the same law as gravity—that is, inversely as the square of the distance.

That the sun, the source of light and heat, and the great gravitating centre of the solar system, should exercise a magnetic influence upon the earth, and that this influence should vary according to the same law as gravity, or as the distribution of light and heat, will not appear perhaps very surprising. But the discovery by Sabine that *the moon* exercises distinctly traceable effect upon the magnetic needle seems to us a very remarkable one. We receive very little light from the moon, much less (in comparison with the sun's light) than most persons would suppose, and we get absolutely no perceptible heat from her. Therefore it would seem rather to the influence of mass and proximity that the magnetic disturbances caused by the moon must be ascribed. But if the moon exercises an influence in this way, why should not the planets? We shall see that there is evidence of some such influence being exerted by these bodies.

More mysterious if possible than any of the facts we have discussed is the phenomenon of *magnetic storms*. The needle has been exhibiting for several weeks the most perfect uniformity of oscillation. Day after day the careful microscopic observation of the needle's progress has revealed a steady swaying to and fro, such as may be seen in the masts of a stately ship at anchor on the scarce-heaving breast of ocean. Suddenly a change is noted; irregular jerking movements are perceptible, totally distinct from the regular periodic oscillations. A magnetic storm is in progress. But where is the centre of disturbance, and what are the limits of the storm? The answer is remarkable. If the jerking movements observed in places spread over very large regions of the earth—and in some well-authenticated cases over the whole earth—be compared with the local time, it is found that (allowance being made for difference of longitude) *they occur precisely at the same instant*. The magnetic vibrations thrill in one moment through the whole frame of our earth!

But a very singular circumstance is observed to characterise these magnetic storms. They are nearly always observed to be accompanied by the exhibition of the aurora in high latitudes, northern and southern. Probably they never happen without such a display; but numbers of auroras escape our notice. The converse proposition, however, *has* been established as an universal one. No great display of the aurora ever occurs without a strongly marked magnetic storm.

Magnetic storms sometimes last for several hours or even days.

Remembering the influence which the sun has been found to exercise upon the magnetic needle, the question will naturally arise, has the sun anything to do with magnetic storms? We have clear evidence that he has.

On the 1st of September, 1859, Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson were observing the sun, one at Oxford and the other in London. Their scrutiny was directed to certain large spots which, at that time, marked the sun's face. Suddenly, a bright light was seen by each observer to break out on the sun's surface and to travel, slowly in appearance, but in reality at the rate of about 7000 miles in a minute, across a part of the solar disc. Now it was found afterwards that the self-registering magnetic instruments at Kew had made at that very instant a strongly marked jerk. It was learned that at that moment a magnetic storm prevailed at the West Indies, in South America, and in Australia. The signalmen in the telegraph stations at Washington and Philadelphia received strong electric shocks: the pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame of fire; and in Norway the telegraphic machinery was set on fire. At night great auroras were seen in both hemispheres. It is impossible not to connect these startling magnetic indications with the remarkable appearance observed upon the sun's disc.

But there is other evidence. Magnetic storms prevail more commonly in some years than in others. In those years in which they prevail most frequently, it is found that the ordinary oscillations of the magnetic needle are more extensive than usual. Now when these peculiarities had been noticed for many years, it was found that there was an alternate and systematic increase and diminution in the intensity of magnetic action, and that the period of the variation was about eleven years. But at the same time a diligent observer had been recording the appearance of the sun's face from day to day and from year to year. He had found that the solar spots are in some years more freely displayed than in others. And he had determined the period in which the spots are successively presented with maximum frequency to be about eleven years. On a comparison of the two sets of observations it was found (and has now been placed beyond a doubt by many years of continued observation) that magnetic perturbations are most energetic when the sun is most spotted, and *vice versa*.

For so remarkable a phenomenon as this none but a cosmical cause can suffice. We can neither say that the spots cause the magnetic storms nor that the magnetic storms cause the spots. We must seek for a cause producing at once both sets of phenomena. There is as yet no certainty in this matter, but it seems as if philosophers would soon be able to trace in the disturbing action of the planets upon the solar atmosphere the cause as well of the marked period of eleven years as of other less distinctly marked period which a diligent observation of solar phenomena is beginning to educe.

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN—CAPTIVITY LONG AND CRUEL.—Some years ago Paris Shirley married a Miss Tate, step-daughter of Richard Houston, near Bloomington, in this State. Some time after the marriage Shirley removed to Illinois, where, in the course of time, he bought a drove of cattle, and after sending his wife and two or three children back to Bloomington to remain with their friends until his return, he started with his cattle to California. A short distance beyond Salt Lake City he was captured by the Flathead Indians, and his cattle confiscated. He remained in captivity some eight or ten years. During all this time his friends heard not a word from him, and he was supposed to be dead. In the meantime his wife sought and obtained a divorce, and was married about a year ago and removed with her husband to Illinois. And now comes the sorrowful part of the story. On Thursday of last week, says the Mitchell *Commercial*, Shirley returned to his father's (John Shirley's), near Bloomington, in bright anticipation of a happy meeting with his beloved wife and children, and when told that his wife was married he wept like a child. We learn that he has written his late wife a letter, alleging that he has the oldest claim; but the Courts can afford no relief. So closely did the "redskins" keep Mr. Shirley confined that he never heard a word of the rebellion until he made his escape only a short time ago. He bears upon his person unmistakable evidence of hard treatment; but he considers this a small matter when compared to the loss of the mother of his children.—*New Albany Commercial*, June 22.

On the 16th of June (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*), Pius IX. commenced the twenty-third year of his Pontifical reign. Since St. Peter, to whom history assigns twenty-five years, there have been but three Popes out of 258 who have lived to commence or to finish their twenty-third year of government. They are—Adrian I., the Pope of Charlemagne; Pius VI., the Pope of the Directory; and Pius VII., the Pope of Napoleon I. Pius IX. will be the fourth. If he lives until June 16, 1869, he will stand alone with Pius VI.; if he survives June 16, 1870, he will be matched only by St. Peter. But if he survives June 16, 1871, he will have outdone not only all preceding Popes, but St. Peter himself.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 27.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Tranent, from Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mrs Hardy and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Ustler and 3 children, Captain Ashmore, Messrs. Payne, Hobbs, A. Song, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

George Vuna schooner, 80 tons, Captain Grey, from Tonga August 1st. Passengers—Bishop Batillon, Father [illegible] and [illegible] in the steerage. Captain Welsh, agent.

Ballina (s.), 181 tons, Captain Maides, from the Macleay River and Port Macquarie. Passengers—Messrs. Boyce, Hayes, and 5 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Don Juan schooner, 110 tons, Captain Griffin, from Brisbane. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—August 27.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Fanny Fisher, for Wellington.
Lucy and Adelaide, for Dunedin.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 28.

Leonidas, Alexander Duthie, for San Francisco; Leichardt (s.), for Brisbane; Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay; Princess Alice, for Lyttelton.

CLEARANCES.—August 27.

Princess Alice, barque, 268 tons, Captain Kiddy, for Lyttelton.
Tower Hill, brig, 181 tons, Captain Harless, for Newcastle, in continuation of voyage.
Io, schooner, 71 tons, Captain Murdock, for Newcastle, in continuation of voyage.
Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain J. Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Masson, Mrs Vuimens, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs Quinlan, Miss Bray, Messrs. A. A. Lackerstein, G. Tailby, Alexander, J. Simmons, Groves, A. Cameron, H. Gillies, Brown, Master Masson, and 45 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 27.

Lavina, from Richmond River, with 40,000 feet pine, 2000 staves; Dora, from Lake Macquarie, with 100 pieces timber; Gorilla, Oberon, from the Manning River, with 480 bags maize, 1 coop fowls, 150,000 shingles; Unknown, Fox, Nancy, Sacramento, from Newcastle, with 472 tons coal; Comet, from Wollongong, with 80 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 15 calves, 4 coops fowls, 6 cases eggs, 90 bags bran; Dairymaid, from Shoalharbour, with 150 kegs butter, 20 pigs, 10 calves, 36 sides bacon, 7 coops fowls, 12 cases eggs, 20 hides, 60 skins; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 100 sheep, 150 bales hay, 26 bales skins, 100 hides, 10 bags bacon, 6 horses, 10 cases ranges, 2 coops fowls, 2 cases eggs, 10 bags oysters, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 27.

Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Martha, for Port Macquarie; Messenger, for Port Stephens; West Hartley No. 1, for the Macleay River; Oberon, Gorilla, for the Manning River; Dora, for Lake Macquarie; Unknown, Maria, Mary Ann, Nancy, for Newcastle; Maggie Scott, for Brisbane Water; Comet, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—August 27.

George Vuna, from Tonga: 84 tuns cocoanut oil, 3300 cocoanuts, 4 packages coffee, 23 packages figs, Captain Welsh.
Don Juan, from Brisbane: 40,112 feet pine, 3 logs and 3100 feet cedar, 760 staves, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 27.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 53 packages wine, W. Wolfen and Co.; 25 boxes tobacco, Scott, Henderson and Co.; 1 case, M. Bayley; 2 packages, J. Powell; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother and Co.; 1 case, San Just; 7 bags seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 72 hides, O. B. Ebsworth; 100 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 2 cases fruit, R. Herod; 120 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 1627 bags maize, J. Campbell; 34 cases fruit, Wilkins; 1 case, Dadswell; 5 hogsheads eggs, J. M'Kanney; 1 package, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 14 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 10 packages, C. K. Moore; 136 bags oysters, Smith; 3 cases, Hebblewhite; 8 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 2 packages, A. S. N. Co[illegible]y; 75 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 100 cases, Lackerstein; 16 cases fruit, 42 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 39 cases fruit, J[illegible]ope; 27 cases fruit, 26 bags oysters, J. Brown; 48 bags oysters, 57 cases fruit, 4 bags nuts, P. James; 158 cases fruit, [illegible]; 20 cases fruit, Cullum; 2 horses, 1 buggy, Youl; 179 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 279 bags maize, D. Brown; 197 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 1 package, Cowlishaw, Brothers.

Princess Alice, for Lyttelton: 370 tons coal, A. S. Webster.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 90 bales flax, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 172 cases fruit, 8 bags oysters, J. Woodward; [illegible] bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 58 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 73 cases fruit, 8 bags oysters, Sainty; 111 cases fruit, Cullen; 164 cases fruit, Brown; 58 cases fruit, Griffiths; 160 cases fruit, Lawless; 405 bags maize, Rhodes; 10 bags oysters, Anderson; 2 bales, Tunks; 63 cases fruit, Holroyd; 2 cases, Lackerstein; 14 cases fruit, Yondall; 4 hogsheads eggs, Wagner; 3 casks glass, Cook; 1 quarter-tierce tobacco, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 10 bags oysters, Elliott; 150 bags maize, D. Brown; 90 cases fruit, 6 bags oysters, P. James; 170 bags oats, Stubbs and Co.; 8 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 93 bags maize, Nipper and See.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For San Francisco.—By the Leonide, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Harriet King, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Lyttelton.—By the Princess Alice, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Kate, this day, at noon.

For Gladstone, Bowen, and Townsville.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For San Francisco.—By the Alexander Duthie, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Leichardt (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL VIA NEW ZEALAND AND PANAMA.

The Royal Mail steamer MATAURA will be dispatched with the New Zealand, Panama, and European mails on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1868.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For registered letters, at 11 a.m. on the 2nd September.

For letters, packets, and newspapers, at 12 o'clock on the 2nd September.

Newspapers may be posted in the iron receivers up to 7 a.m. on the 2nd September.

Letters and packets may be posted in the Sydney iron receivers up to noon on the 2nd September.

Late letters for the United Kingdom may be posted at the General Post Office up to 2 p.m., on payment of a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each letter.

Direct mails will be made up for the various provinces of New Zealand, Panama, New York, San Francisco, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and for London, in which last is included correspondence for the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, West Coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

For rates of postage chargeable on correspondence to and through Panama, and for any further information, see the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 21st day of August, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the Royal Mail steamship GEELONG, via Suez, will close as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m. on the 9th September, 1868.

For ordinary letters, at 6 p.m. on the 9th September.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 5 p.m. on the 9th September.

Letters, newspapers, books, and packets, posted in the Sydney iron receivers, must be so posted before 6 p.m., on the 9th September, 1868.

Late letters will be received as under, provided the postage and late fee are fully prepaid by postage stamps:—

For the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and Southampton, at the General Post Office, on the 10th September, up to 8 a.m., late fee, 6d.

For the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, Moore's Wharf, on the 10th September, up to 8.30 a.m., late fee 1s.

For rates of postage, and for any further information, the public are referred to the Monthly Postal Guide.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 27th day of August, 1868.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: August 27, Lady Denison, brig, 129 tons, Captain Farnie, for Wanganui; Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne; James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton; Tower Hill, brig, 181 tons, Captain Harless, for Newcastle; Devonport, ship, 1118 tons, Captain Kennedy, for San Francisco; Julia, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Carmichael, for Baffle Creek; Sea Witch, schooner, 62 tons, for S. S. Islands; Io, schooner, 71 tons, Captain Murdock, for Newcastle.

The steamer Dandenong sailed for Melbourne yesterday afternoon with passengers and cargo.

The Illalong (s.) brings 55 bags bark, 5 bales bark, 70 kegs butter, 16 pigs, 26 bags oysters, 19 bags bacon, 4 bales leather, 3 bags leather, and sundries.

The Ballina (s.) crossed the Macleay bar at 1 p.m. on the 24th instant, left Port Macquarie at 2.30 p.m. on the 26th, and arrived in Sydney at 1 p.m. on the 27th, having experienced moderate N.W. winds during the passage. Her cargo consists of 1640 bags maize, 113 hides, 12 bags pumpkins, 18 bags bacon, 30 coops fowls, 72 cases eggs, 6 cases fruit, 13 casks meat, 7 bags seed, 8 pigs, 63 bags oysters. Passed the Balclutha (s.) at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, ten miles S. of Tacking Point, the Florence Irving at 5 p.m. same day off the Brothers, and the Susannah Cuthbert (s.) and Grafton (s.) at 7.30 p.m. five miles N. of Cape Hawke.

The schooner yacht George Vuna arrived from Tongatabu yesterday, with a cargo of cocoanut oil, &c. Captain Gray states that after leaving on the 1st instant, he had fine weather with easterly winds to Norfolk Island on the 17th. It then came on to blow a violent gale from the N.W., which lasted seven days. The Kate Grant, for Auckland, with oil, sailed on 28th July from Tonga. H.M.S. Challenger left Vavau on 6th July, bound for Fiji; and the Wild Wave, brig, bound for the Navigators, was lying at Vavau on the 6th July.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 26.—Exonia, schooner, 192 tons, Nicholson, from Brisbane.

August 26.—Rebecca Goddard, barque, 413 tons, Manson, from Melbourne.

August 26.—Susan, brig, Hyde, from Auckland.

August 27.—Essie Black, barque, 281 tons, Hook, from Melbourne.

August 27.—Alexandra, schooner, 194 tons, Eadie, from Melbourne.

August 27.—A. H. Badger, barque, 407 tons, from Lyttelton.

DEPARTURE.

August 26.—Mary Francis, barque, Lowrie, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

August 21.—Ceres, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

August 21.—Duke of Edinburgh, Alexandra, Severn, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

August 21.—Elizabeth Nicholson, 904, Crosbie, for Sydney, in ballast.

The fine clipper ship Elizabeth Nicholson, which arrived here recently from London, cleared out at the Customs yesterday for Sydney. Her detention in port has been exceedingly short, as she only commenced working operations on the 11th instant, and since then she has discharged upwards of 1600 tons of cargo, besides taking in her ballast. Her cargo, as might be expected from a vessel of her description, was turned out in very fine order.—Argus, August 22.

The *Ballarat Star* informs its readers that the party sent out by the Australasian Sunken Vessels Recovery Company, in search of the wreck of the steamer City of Launceston, have sent word to Ballarat that they have been eminently successful. They started at 11 o'clock on Monday night, and grappled the wreck at half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning and placed the buoys and flags over her. On taking soundings, they found a bottom of hard clay and shells, and the height of the deck from the bottom is sufficient to prove that the wreck is quite clear of all drift sand and obstructions. Owing to the boisterous weather, the survey party had to make for the shore at Port Arlington, but expected to send their diver down on Thursday to examine the vessel's position and condition.—*Argus*, 22nd August.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 26.

2 cases perfumery, Row
33 000 slates, Young and Lark
1 case pipes, Hoffnung and Co.
1 case brushware, J. Murphy and Son
828 rails, 8496 chairs, Commissioner for Railways
35 bales paper, 1 cask ink, A. Cubitt
49 cases gum, Mort and Co.

889 oz. 10 dwts. 18 grs. gold, Bank New South Wales
16 iron pans, Lassetter and Co.
2 cases matches, 10 packages paperhangings, 9 hogsheads china, S. Owen and Co.
53 bales flax, A. Forsythe
4 packages horsehair, H. Benson
200 cases oilstores, 56 casks beer, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
2 cases woollen, 1 case caps, E. Millett
1172 oz. 15 dwts. 3 grs. gold, Australian Joint Stock Bank
500 cases kerosene, 100 cases sarsaparilla, 480 oars, 100 cases lobsters, 100 cases oysters, H. H. Beauchamp
40 bales paper, S. Bennett
200 cases kerosene, 4 cases shovels, 20 cases handles, 1 box hardware, Levick and Co.
10 boxes tea, On Cheong and Co.
10 packages woodware, E. Williams and Co.
10 tons sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
200 packages apples, 100 cases bitters, 20 cases tobacco, M. Moss and Co.
11 cases drapery, H. Woolnough and Co.
428 bags coffee, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
27 hogsheads beer, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
300 loads timber, A. S. Webster.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 27.—Alcinga (s.), Kadina, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

August 27.—Alrevida, Trio, for Sydney; Goschen, for Callao.

TWOFOLD BAY.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.—City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Rosebud, Gipsy, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

August 26.—Francis Cadell (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

August 26.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME	WINDS	REMARKS
August 27	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Clear
	Noon.	N E	Light, and clear
	5 p.m.	N E	Moderate, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

AUGUST 27.

Victoria.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Melbourne ..	N. Fine, warm	29·734	55·	
Queenscliff ..	NNW. Cloudy	·9·71	56·	
Cape Schank..	NNW. Hazy	29·40	55·	
Cape Otway ..	NNW. Fine	29·300	53·	
Portland ...	NNW. Squally	29·550	55·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay...	NW. Gale	29·512	54·8	
Adelaide ...	NNE. Gloomy	29·588	54·8	
M'Donnell Bay	NNW. Cloudy			
Queensland.				
Bowen ...	Calm. Fine			
Clermont ...	Calm. Fine			
Waverley ...	N. Cloudy			
Nebo ..	NE. Cloudy			
Rockhampton.	Calm. Foggy			
Hawkwood ..	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm. Cloudy			
Gayndah ...	Calm. Fine			
Brisbane ...	SW. Fine	30·138		W. Fine
Toowoomba ...	Calm. Fine			
N.S. Wales.				
Tenterfield ...	Calm. Fine			NNE. Fine
Grafton ..	Calm. Fine			N. Fine
Glen Innes ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Inverell ...	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Armidale ...	W. Fine	26·744	52·	W. Fine
Tamworth ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Murrurundi ..	Calm. Fine			N. Fine
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	W., light, clear			SE. Fine
Newcastle ...	NW. Fine	29·960	54·1	NW. Fine
Windsor ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Sydney ..	NW. Fine			NE. Fine
South Head ..	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Wollongong ..	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Kiama ..	SW. Fine			NE. Fine
Bathurst ..	SW. Fine	27·945	52·	SW. Fine
Mudgee ..	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Cassilis ..	W. Fine			W. Fine
Wellington ..	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Dubbo ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange ..	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Forbes ..	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Young ...	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Dull			NW., moder
Urana ...	W. Fine			NNW. Hazy
Deniliquin ..	NNW. Fine	29·590	55·	NW., strong.
Hay ..	NW. Cloudy			NW., strong.
Moulamein ...	Calm. Fine			NW., strong
Balranald ..	Calm. Fine			NW., gale. Cloudy
Euston ..	NE. Fine			SW., strong. Dull
Wentworth ..	NW. Fine			W., strong. Cloudy
Goulburn ..	Calm. Fine			NNW. Fine
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Araluen ...	Calm. Dull			W. Cloudy
Queanbeyan ..	Calm. Fine			WNW. Cloudy
Bombala ...	W. Stormy			N. Stormy
Cooma ..	NNE. Stormy			NE. Dull
Eden ...	NE. Like rain			NE., gale. Fine
Yass ..	NW. Fine, clear			N. Fine
Gundagai ..	Calm. Dull			W. Fine
Tumut ..	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Kiandra ..	NNW. Showery	25·312	35·	NNW. Snow
Albury ...	NE. Dull	29·534	56·9	Calm. Fine

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

AUGUST 26TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·963	56·3	71	W.	0·4	9	10	0·00	5·0
P.M. 3	·758	61·8	75	NNE.	1·1	15			
" 9	·907	57·0	62	W.	0·0	3	0		5·0
Mean ...	29·876	58·4	69·3		0·5	9	4·3		5·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·044.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum.......... 62·2 | Minimum.......... 49·2 | Sun—maximum .... 97·0 | Grass—minimum.......... 44·2

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 58·4.

Total rainfall from January 1st to August 27th = 35·97 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years - 50·09 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
AUGUST 27TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain
Sydney ..	155	30·043	57·5	56	W.	0·0	1	62·2	49·2	0·08
Grafton ..										
Newcastle.	109	29·905	57·9	60	NW.	1·0	1	63·9	47·5	0·01
South Head	267	29·777	51·5	64	Calm.	·0	4	65·7	47·4	—
Kiandra ...	4640	25·307	36·2	90	NNW.	16·0	10	42·5	30·5	—
Deniliquin	410	29·541	55·0	56	WNW.	4·0	8	60·1	46·7	—

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR AUGUST 28TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6 27	5.35	Full Moon	3rd
Moon	1 38 p.m.	2.35 a.m.	Last quarter	11th
Mercury ...	6 35 a.m.	5 29 p.m.	New Moon	18th
Venus	3.57 a.m.	2 23 p.m.	First quarter	25th
Mars	3 21 a.m.	1.1 p.m.		
Jupiter	8.34 p.m.	8 16 a.m.	Moon's age, 9.8 days.	
Saturn	10.34 a.m.	12.18 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 3h. 55m.; p.m., 4h. 32m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

Tattersall's.—A meeting of the members of Tattersall's Club was held at the Club-rooms last night, when some speculation took place on the Derby and Metropolitan. Coquette was very firm at 3 to 1 for the former, and 5 to 1 was wanted about Kaizer for the same race. There was not much betting on the Metropolitan, but 25 to 10 was taken about The Barb, and 3 to 1 was offered about Tim Whiffler, 350 to 100 was wanted about him, but could not be obtained. Orlando, about whom there was a rumour that he had bolted and injured himself, was not so firm for either of his engagements.

The Paterson District.—From the *Maitland Mercury* we learn that a fall of rain caused the river to rise some six or seven feet.

Priestly Privilege.—Early in this year (says the London *Times*) a negro was taken from gaol at Frankfort, Kentucky, and lynched. In recent proceedings before the grand jury, in the matter, one of the witnesses summoned was Mr. Young, a Roman Catholic priest, a Dutch gentleman resident in the United States, but not naturalised. It appears that before the gaol had been forced, the Attorney for the Commonwealth appealed to Mr. Young to go among the crowd, as no one else dared to do so, and endeavour to prevent the contemplated outrage. The priest went accordingly; the crowd was in great part composed of Irish Catholics, and, notwithstanding the excitement, his person was respected. It is believed that he succeeded in saving the life of the gaoler, but he could not save the negro. He was now required to state to the grand jury who were the persons that were breaking open the gaol. He refused, stating that he was admitted among the crowd exceptionally and solely as a priest, and did his utmost in favour of peace and good order, and that it would be a breach of implied faith and an abuse of his sacred office to obtain information by it in confidence and then act the part of an informer. The case was referred to the United States Court, and argued before one of the Judges. He has decided that there is no such privilege as is claimed, and the priest, still refusing to answer, has been committed to prison.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, &c., to their continuation sale of drapery, Manchester goods, clothing, rough browns, waterproof tweeds, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Canoo of Sugars, ex Courier des Mers.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their important sale of sugars, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., at the rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

John G. Cohen begs to direct attention to his sale this day, at the Australian Bonded Stores, at 11, bottled ale and stout. Immediately after, at the Bank Auction Rooms, pier glasses, rosewood chair frames, curled horsehair, &c., &c. Also, a pianoforte, damaged by sea water.—Adv.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

The statement of Mr. Parkes to the meeting at Kiama has produced in this city a feeling of amazement. Could it be otherwise? On every account it is calculated to awaken the most painful emotions. Can it be true? is the inquiry upon every man's lips. Is it possible that the Government can have a knowledge of such facts? If so, no anxiety they could feel, no precautions they could take, would seem to be excessive. If the impression Mr. Parkes has received be just, the statements of O'Farrell, made on the last day of his life, are false, and if anything remains worthy of belief, it is the original declaration (confession it could not be called—rather defiance) when he announced that he was one of many, and that he was dedicated to the particular task which he accomplished. This indeed has been the knotty question of the whole affair. Our readers are aware that we have never expressed any confidence in the supposition of formal combination, much less of a plot and arrangement like that originally stated by O'Farrell. If, however, our view of some parts of the conduct of Government has been modified by this prevailing, though not altogether uninterrupted, doubt, the theory we always adopted with respect to O'Farrell was that he was a fanatic, irritable and vain, having all the passion of a party complaining of subjection. He was willing to signalise his own adherence to the most violent methods of redress by an act which should tell through the Empire, and which, at the most, could cost him only that upon which he set a moderate value—his life. The conduct of O'Farrell throughout seemed in harmony with this view. There has yet been no evidence produced of concert with persons of a similar mind. Even those atrocious incentives to assassination, which appeared in print, go far to clear their authors of any actual complicity with the assassin. It is incredible, that men who could hardly hope to escape the most terrible vengeance, should place themselves in a position to incur it at the very moment when parties in concert with them were preparing to strike a blow that should resound through the world. Their course, supposing them to be not absolutely insane, would be to keep out of sight, and use language of an opposite character to that which they employed. We have heard indeed of meetings of parties in a certain part of the town where it was supposed that treasonable ideas were encouraged. The Irish League, whose letter is found in the diplomatic papers, addressed to the President of the United States, and signed by Mr. Robertson, certainly did not, with his knowledge and concurrence, intend any such crimes. It probably intended nothing but ordinary political agitation. Nor do we think that language of any kind circulating among a certain class of the Irish population implied any settled design. The language of sedition and threatening has been heard from the same sort of people for ages past. It probably means as little as many of the expletives addressed to cattle, which are very terrible in their original import, but which, in the minds of those who use them mean little or nothing.

Such was our view of the state of affairs at the time of the assassination, and up to the present day it was not materially shaken. O'Farrell was a self constituted avenger of his country;—no, not *his* country, but of one he chose to call such, and of oppressions endured, not indeed by himself, but by other persons of whose sufferings he had heard. His object was to exact vengeance for wrongs inflicted not upon any individuals near him, but upon that imaginary land which is constituted by history and hereditary passions. Such was our idea of him.

We have now, however, a new light thrown upon the facts so far as they are disclosed. We must assume that the communications of O'Farrell to his spiritual guides were false, under the circumstances most calculated to awaken the conscience and to impel the utterance of truth. The declaration under his own hand and with all the authority his position could give it, according to Mr. Parkes's conclusions, is anything but the truth. We are driven to this choice—either that his confession to his priest was false, or that the clergyman who attended him, being cognisant of the realities of the case, has made himself the instrument of publishing, in the name of this man, and under the pretended dictates of conscience, as an act of contrition and satisfaction—almost (as he termed it) a sacramental act—that which he knew to be a lie!

Before a statement leading to such conclusions, it is our duty to pause; to think well. And it is in this position that we feel that Mr. Parkes has not completed the task which the circumstances of the case and his own position impose upon him. The statements he has made were put forward in his own justification. We admit that if well founded they are ample. Knowing all these things, he and his colleagues have acted with considerable self-control. What difference, however, does it make to this community that some persons have treated the Ministry with insult, and charged them with fomenting public passions. We disclaim all share in this wrong. But the time has arrived when ambiguity of language is no longer desirable or even possible. The disclosure which Mr. Parkes promises, or rather threatens, if yielded at all ought to be made upon the broad principles of statesmanship, for the good of the country, for the discharge of the public conscience, and for effectual precaution against any evils which may be latent among us. Mr. Parkes must be perfectly aware that there is a considerable body of men who take the extremest views in regard to the Roman Catholic population. This party consists to a large extent of Irishmen, who are animated by all the recollections of their past history. They say and do many things which colder-minded Englishmen can hardly comprehend—certainly with which Englishmen have no sympathy whatever. But Mr. Parkes' statements will furnish them with an inexhaustible text. It will be a plea for measures such as can hardly otherwise be excused. It will present to them a justification not merely for resisting unreasonable demands but for refusing to their fellow-citizens and co-taxpayers that fair share in influence and emolument which they would otherwise be entitled to claim. It is not, therefore, only those who doubt the reality of a plot, and who have expressed this doubt in the language of bitterness, that are to be met by a declaration; but the public—calm, considerate, indisposed to excesses of any kind—have also a title to know what indeed no Ministry would be justified in telling under the impulses of mere resentment, or to keep back, although unknown, if proper to be told.

We say none of these things in the spirit of partisanship, which we entirely disclaim. Had we possessed a voice in the counsels of the Ministers, and had we been aware of the facts indicated by Mr. Parkes, we do not say that we should have recommended their disclosure. Certainly not on imperfect evidence. We should possibly have looked at their final results rather than for the justification of any temporary measure, and considered that there are times when men must fall back upon the consistency and integrity of their own character, and bear obloquy which cannot be removed without greater evil. But the mischief, whatever it may be, is done, and now nothing remains for the Ministers but to make good the statement of their colleague by an exposure of facts as they are, in order that unjust suspicions may be removed from the innocent, and that the Ministers may obtain what they certainly will have a right to expect, the strongest support of the community in preserving and enforcing the law. The words of Mr. Parkes were:—

"I do not hesitate to say here, that I have in my possession evidence which I can produce at any moment that will satisfy every unbiassed independent mind in the country, that we had just and large grounds for every step of precaution which we, as a Government, took. And though, perhaps, we, as a Government, might have been content to have allowed this damning evidence to have remained unknown, still, if we are to be taunted, misrepresented, and vilified by a complete storm of lies, we may, in justification of ourselves, yet see fit to lay this before the world. I have that evidence in my possession, and I can produce it at any moment. I can produce evidence, attested by affidavits, which leaves no doubt on my mind, that not only was the murder of the Prince planned, but that some person who was in the secret, and whose fidelity was suspected, was foully murdered before the attack was finally made upon the Prince."

We say solemnly that the colony has an irresistible claim on the fulfilment of this pledge—this threatening or this promise—in whatever aspect it may appear.

The official returns of the nine banks carrying on business in Sydney exhibit the under-mentioned results for the quarter ended 30th June, 1868, compared with those of previous quarters.

No. 1.—NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Since the commencement of the quarter the circulation has fallen off.

AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.

	1866-7.	1867-8.		
September ..	£669,300	£605,800	decrease	£63,500
December ..	633,400	637,200	increase	3,800
March ..	673,300	647,600	decrease	25,700
June ..	628,100	637,400	increase	9,300

While there is a decrease of £10,200 upon the quarter next preceding, as compared with the corresponding period of last year there is an increase of £9300.

CIRCULATION OF EACH BANK.

	1867. June.	1868. June.		
N. S. Wales ..	£194,300	£215,300	increase	£21,000
Commercial ..	168,900	169,300	"	400
Australasia ..	29,200	31,100	"	1,900
Union	14,900	14,800	decrease	100
Joint Stock ..	110,900	102,200	"	8,700
London	7,300	6,600	"	700
English	27,000	25,600	"	1,400
Oriental	57,800	48,200	"	9,600
City	17,700	24,200	increase	6,500

The only banks whose note circulation here shows any considerable increase are New South Wales and the City, £21,000 and £6500 respectively. In point of relative increase, the superiority is with the City, 37 per cent., against 11 per cent. for the senior bank. The heaviest diminution is with the Oriental, £9600, nearly 17 per cent.; the next heaviest is with the Joint Stock, £8700, nearly 8 per cent.

No. 2.—DEPOSITS.

Since the first quarter of this year the deposits have slightly fallen off.

AGGREGATE DEPOSITS.

	1866-7.	1867-8.		
September	£6,302,500	£6,101,600	decrease	£200,900
December..	6,004,000	6,121,800	increase	117,800
March	6,128,800	6,452,100	"	323,300
June	6,043,100	6,433,700	"	390,600

Comparing the second with the first quarter of the present year, we note a reduction in the deposits of £18,400; but comparing June with June, an increase of £390,600, more than 6 per cent.

The fixed and the open deposits were respectively as follows:—

1867-8.	Without Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Proportion at Interest.
September ..	£2,457,500	£3,644,100	60 per cent.
December ..	2,387,200	3,734,600	61 "
March	2,633,400	3,818,700	59 "
June	2,587,500	3,846,200	60 "

The proportion of fixed deposits is remarkably steady, not having varied more than 2 per cent. throughout the four quarters.

DEPOSITS HELD BY EACH BANK.

	1867. June.	1868. June.		
N. S. Wales	£1,843,600	£2,100,700	increase	£257,100
Commercial	1,488,600	1,592,100	"	103,500
Australasia	417,300	414,200	decrease	3,100
Union ..	328,500	320,800	"	7,700
Joint Stock	803,300	690,600	"	112,700
London	136,100	164,000	increase	27,900
English	280,900	272,700	decrease	8,200
Oriental ..	587,200	587,400	increase	200
City	157,800	291,300	"	133,500

The largest increase of deposits in point of amount is with the Bank of New South Wales, £257,100: the next is the City, £133,500. But the highest *rate* of increase is with the City, 85 per cent.; the rate of the Bank of New South Wales being only 14.

The heaviest falling off is with the Joint Stock, £112,700, upwards of 11 per cent.

No. 3.—COIN.

The amount of coin has considerably increased.

AGGREGATE COIN.

	1866-7.	1867-8.		
September..	£920,200	£1,702,600	increase	£782,400
December..	1,116,500	1,654,000	"	537,500
March	1,471,600	1,818,000	"	346,400
June	1,664,000	2,077,600	"	413,600

During the past three months the coin has increased £413,600; since the first quarter in the table, September 1866, it has increased £1,157,400. It has been on the increase throughout the whole interval.

COIN HELD BY EACH BANK.

	1867. June.	1868. June.		
N.S. Wales..	£606,400	£948,100	increase	£341,700
Commercial..	397,400	376,300	decrease	21,100
Australasia ..	125,700	128,300	increase	2,600
Union	82,500	80,500	decrease	2,000
Joint Stock..	182,500	213,300	increase	30,880
London......	36,100	35,200	decrease	900
English......	67,600	116,900	increase	49,300
Oriental	133,000	127,700	decrease	5,300
City	32,800	51,300	increase	18,500

In one half of the banks the coin has diminished, in the other half it has increased.

The most remarkable fact revealed in the table is the increase in the Bank of New South Wales, £341,700, more than 56 per cent. The *rate* of increase was still higher with the English and the City.

The column headed "bullion" shows a total of £122,900.

No. 4.—DISCOUNTS.

The discounts have again been reduced.

AGGREGATE DISCOUNTS.

	1866-7.	1867-8.		
September	£7,812,300	£6,475,700	decrease	£1,336,600
December	7,393,400	6,504,100	"	889,300
March ..	6,913,700	6,497,600	"	416,100
June ..	6,406,100	6,352,000	"	54,100

The decrease has been itself decreasing by steps remarkably bold and rapid.

DISCOUNTS BY EACH BANK.

	1867. June.	1868. June.		
N. S. Wales	£1,326,700	£1,482,700	increase	£156,000
Commercial..	1,569,500	1,552,400	decrease	17,100
Australasia..	424,000	401,600	"	22,400
Union	273,400	231,600	"	41,800
Joint Stock..	890,700	746,900	"	143,800
London	313,300	311,100	"	2,200
English	550,900	434,500	"	116,400
Oriental	706,100	715,900	increase	9,800
City.......	351,500	475,300	"	123,800

The discounts have increased in three of the banks, and fallen off in all the others. The notable expansions are those of the Bank of New South Wales, £156,000, 12 per cent.; and of the City Bank, £123,800, 35 per cent.

The Union Bank professes out of £334,300 of assets, to meet £341,000 of liabilities.

Measuring the bank amounts by the population of the colony, we obtain the following averages per head:—Notes in circulation, £1 7s. 8d.; deposits, £13 19s. 9d.; coin, £4 10s. 4d.; discounts, £13 16s. 2d.

No. 5.—RECAPITULATION.

	1867. June.	1868. June.		
Notes	£628,000	.. £637,400	increase	£9,400
Deposits	6,043,100	.. 6,433,700	"	390,600
Coin........	1,664,000	.. 2,077,600	"	413,600
Discounts ..	6,406,100	.. 6,352,000	decrease	54,10

Anonymous Advertisements.—A notification was sent to our office last evening to the effect that a public meeting of the colonists of New South Wales would be held in the Masonic Hall on Monday next, for the consideration of certain remarks made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary at Kiama, in his late address to his constituents. We declined to insert the advertisement, as we think a matter of such importance ought not to be treated anonymously. It is not stated by whom the chair is to be taken, what specific motions are to be submitted, or at whose instance the meeting is called, but merely for the "consideration" of a matter that essentially requires both method and responsibility. To call together a large number of persons for the discussion of a topic of so excitable a nature as the one alluded to in the notice we refer to, without a plan upon which that discussion is to be conducted, is likely to lead to much confusion.

Supreme Court.—In Equity.—Friday, 28th August.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions.—Master's Office:—At 10.30, Brown v. Hickle, report receiver's seventh account. Before the First Clerk, at 10.30: Higham and others v. Hellyer and another, taxation.

The Duke of Edinburgh.—One of the officers of the Galatea, writing to a friend in Sydney on the 27th of June, says:—"With regard to the Prince's health, I can give you a definite and true bulletin. I dined with him on Wednesday last, when he said, 'I have never felt the slightest pain in the parts traversed by the ball; the only pain I feel is sometimes in the hip joint, where I had the pain in Sydney. I feel this when I use the dumb-bells in the morning.'"

School of Arts.—We are requested to direct attention to the announcement in our advertising columns that Mr. Simons will deliver his lecture on chemistry in the above institution this evening.

Temperance Meeting.—The usual weekly meeting in connection with the New South Wales Temperance Alliance was held last evening, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The attendance was not quite so numerous as is usually the case at these meetings. Mr. John Davies occupied the chair. Proceedings were commenced in the customary manner, by the singing of a temperance melody. In the course of a few introductory observations, the chairman alluded to the loss which the temperance movement in this city had sustained in the death of the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, who, for very many years, he said, had been one of the most consistent and stanchest advocates of total abstinence principles. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Selby, Lucas, and Armstrong, who earnestly enforced the good results of embracing total-abstinence principles, and pointed out the unhappiness, demoralisation, and destitution which were caused by the drinking customs of society. The meeting concluded by singing a temperance melody, and passing a vote of thanks to the chairman. Several persons signed the pledge.

Lecture on Oliver Cromwell.—A lecture was delivered yesterday evening, in St. Jude's School-room at Randwick, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, upon the life and character of Oliver Comwell. There was a very good attendance, and the chair was occupied by the Rev. Zachary Barry, who introduced the lecturer with a few eulogistic remarks upon that gentleman's ability. Mr. Moreton described the family of the Cromwells, as they were in 1559, in their home at Huntingdon, and the boyhood of Oliver, whom he pictured as an ignorant, idle vagabond, who learnt nothing at school or college, who failed in every pursuit in which he engaged, and who was always to be seen lounging about the corners of the streets, with other idle and dissolute scamps. After leaving college he went to London to study law, but learnt nothing of it. He then got married, and received a legacy which was bequeathed to him by his grandmother. After his marriage Oliver became a reformed man,—his wife's influence no doubt having a good deal to do with the change. He became very religious, espoused the Puritan cause, and was earnest in his piety as he had previously been in dissipation. He busied himself in farming pursuits for some time, but without much success, and having money enough to support himself and his family without industry, he abandoned agriculture and took to politics. He was elected member for Huntingdon and took his seat in the House of Commons, in which he remained until the dispute took place between King Charles the First and the Parliament. In the battles that were fought the King's troops were victorious, and Cromwell went down to his place at Huntingdon, where he formed a Volunteer corps. The members of this corps were teetotallers, were never allowed to use any improper language, and had to assemble daily for prayers. This was the origin of Cromwell's famous Ironsides—the troops that won the victories of the Parliament. Cromwell commanded them—the King's forces were beaten at all points—the King himself was made a prisoner, and after enduring many great humiliations was tried by the High Court of Parliament, convicted, and beheaded. Cromwell was King in everything but the name, and was very useful to the Parliament. The people of Ireland then became troublesome, and rose in arms. Cromwell went over to Ireland, at the head of 10,000 Ironsides, to put down the rebellion, which he did in a very severe manner. The lecturer proceeded to narrate various incidents of Cromwell's career—described his power in England, and influence on the Continent—and his death, when a great storm ravaged England. In summing up the character of Cromwell, the lecturer said that he regarded him as a sort of Divine scourge, sent to punish the sins of the people. Mr. Moreton was applauded at the close of his discourse, and a vote of thanks was awarded him.

Sudden Death.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at the Ship Hotel, Sussex-street, respecting the death of a boy named William Wallace Eddington. Deceased was nine years old, and resided with his grandfather, William Wallace, Sussex-street. He enjoyed good health up till Monday evening last, when he complained of a pain in his head and back. His illness increased, and on Wednesday evening he was seized with convulsions, which brought on death. Dr. Eichler was sent for, but deceased expired before the doctor had time to arrive. Dr. Eichler was of opinion, from his examination of the body and the history of the case, that deceased had been for some time suffering from fever, and some internal inflammation—probably of the membrane of the brain. A verdict of died from natural causes was returned by the jury.

Australasian Freemasons' Hall Company.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the above-named company, Brother Alderman Murphy in the chair, was held yesterday afternoon, conformably with requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of replacing the present old hotel with a new and more suitable one capable of affording full accommodation, and having the lodge rooms in the upper story. This was necessary in order to admit of the great hall being let for public purposes, concerts, &c., every evening. A plan by Mr. B. Backhouse, of Brisbane, presenting an Italian façade with rich cornices and bold ornate entablature, was approved of, pending further inquiries concerning details. The directors were authorised to borrow £3500 for carrying out the proposed work, and also to make arrangements with the present occupant of the hotel so that the new structure might be proceeded with expeditiously. This alteration will be gratifying to many of the brethren, as the want of proper accommodation for the lodges had become a grievance loudly complained of.

Wharfage Rates at Balmain.—A *Gazette* supplement, issued on Wednesday, contains the by-laws made by the council of the Borough of Balmain, to establish tolls, rates, and dues at certain public wharves, and for collecting rates, as confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

Heartless Desertion.—At the Water Police Court, yesterday, Alexander M'Dougall was committed for trial for deserting his four children. His wife was also in court. The case, as reported in our police proceedings, reveals a life of wretchedness and depravity.

Æolian Organ.—An ingenious chief, named William, resident at Nukualofa, in the Friendly Islands, has erected a curious open-air instrument, made vocal by the winds alone, like the Æolian harp. In front of his house, not far from the sea, he has set up no less than 400 long bamboos, all standing on their ends, and notched in various places, so as to bear some resemblance to organ pipes, or flutes. Besides this preparation for harmonious whistlings, of which the roaring of a cathedral organ can give but a very faint idea, each pipe or flute is provided with sonorous shells, by which the casual sounds produced by Æolus are intensified and varied to an unlimited extent. When the wind is high the effect of this instrument is terrific, almost chaotic; but at times the sounds produced are considered to be not unpleasant, and are listened to by the great chief, William, with a serious joy which it is impossible not to appreciate. It is considered to be *the* thing at Tonga to go and hear the Chief William's great organ.

Arrival of Racehorses.—Rambledon Hill, Rainsworth, and Prince arrived yesterday afternoon by the steamer Coonanbara from the Hunter River.

Important National Assembly at Tonga.—On the 25th of May last, at Nikualofa, in Tonga-tabu, the largest of the Friendly Islands, a Fourth National Assembly or Parliament was held by King George, the Sovereign of that group. The convention was one of a somewhat international character, for it was not only attended by King George and his native lieutenants or governors throughout the Friendly Group, but by Maafu, the Tongan Chief of the eastern islands of the Fijian Archipelago; by Tuambua, King of Bua; and by chiefs of Habai, Vavau, Ninafoou, and other islands in the South-western Pacific. Even the Samoan Islands or Navigators Groups, were not without their representatives. Upwards of two hundred chiefs of the highest rank were present. Early in the morning of the day above mentioned a large fleet of canoes came to anchor off Nikualofa, having run down to their moorings past the islands of Malinoa, and Fanfau. The Royal Tongan Yacht George Vuna, the Tongan Government schooner Eleanor, the Rotuma barque, the Scotsman brig, and several other vessels were lying in the road-stead, and welcomed the distinguished visitors with a liberal display of bunting. The King, surrounded by his guards and principal officers, received the assembled chiefs, who sat in a circle on the grass plot in front of the Government House. A procession then took place, a large body of the Royal attendants approaching with *Kava Bowls*, which were presented, as a matter of State etiquette, but (in deference to the temperance principles so extensively adopted at the Friendly Islands) the intoxicating drink was not partaken of. The Kava Bowls having been laid, in due homage, at the King's feet, some *two thousand* Tongan ladies (all dressed in European costume, and bearing valuable presents of tappa, mats, and garlands, &c.) entered the enclosure, passing, in brilliant array, before the King and Queen, and their distinguished guests. The presents of these dark-eyed beauties having been deftly and loyally deposited in vast heaps near the chair of State, a high class chief, in an eloquent speech, returned thanks for the offerings so agreeably made to his Majesty. This terminated the preliminary proceedings—after which the King and the great political personages assembled in council, to deliberate on matters relating to Government, and to discuss, like many other Parliaments, the propriety of increasing the taxes. The most important subject brought before this Parliament, and, after very long debates, finally settled, was the giving up, by the Tongan State, of all right to the government of the Eastern Group of the Fijis, generally known to Europeans as the "Exploring Islands." It was determined that this group should be absolutely made over to Maafu (a chief belonging to the Royal Family of Tonga), who has long been recognised in Eastern Fiji as the Resident Governor, or principal chief. The suzerainty heretofore considered to be held by the King of Tonga was altogether relinquished, in favour of Maafu, on account of the distance of the Exploring Islands from the Friendly Islands, and also from an obvious desire to avoid any possible misunderstanding with the United States Government. After the session of the Parliament or National Assembly, King George of Tonga, the King of Lakemba, the King of Bua, and other great chiefs, and the ladies of their families assembled under the old council tree, in front of the Government House, and addressed a large and select assemblage. The most admirable order, good breeding, and kindly feeling characterised all the proceedings. Most of the visitors remained at Tongatabu for a month after their arrival.

Singleton.—The Agricultural Show and Band of Hope.—The *Times* of Wednesday says:—We understand that application for entries of exhibits for the Northern Agricultural Association's first Show, to be held here on Thursday next, are pouring in from all points of the compass. We fully anticipate that the exhibition will out-rival anything of a similar character which has taken place in the spring in any part of the colony. Up to the present moment everything has advanced in the most favourable manner. The various contracts for erections on the society's ground are being done much to the purpose in strength, durability, and effect, and shed, fencing, and yards are being finished with vigour. We understand that on next Monday week the Singleton Court-house will be opened in a manner that has not been generally anticipated, and by an association that has been, since its formation, somewhat prominent before the people of Singleton. It appears that the Sons of Temperance here have applied to the Hon. J. Bowie Wilson, and received that gentleman's consent, to deliver in the new Court-house, an address on the principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

An Expensive Audit.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* states that the special audit of the Municipal accounts which began nearly six weeks ago, is not yet completed, but we presume the labours of the auditors must now be drawing to a close. The expense attending this unnecessary overhauling of the civic accounts will probably amount to at least £150—a sum far too large to be squandered in gratifying private spleen and caprice. The council will, of course, have to pay the amount, whatever it may be.

The New Bank of Australasia in West Maitland.—We (*Maitland Mercury*) have been kindly favoured by Mr. Hughes, the manager of the above institution in East Maitland, with an inspection of the plans and designs for the new building contemplated to be erected for the use of the Bank of Australasia in West Maitland, at the intersection of High and Elgin streets, on the spot now occupied by the establishment of Mr. Chippendall, and opposite the premises where the business of the bank is at present carried on. The designs in question are the production of the eminent firm of Messrs. Reed and Barnes, the architects of the Public Library, the new Town Hall, and other important public edifices in Melbourne, and as far as an unprofessional opinion may be given, we should say that the buildings erected from the plans we have seen would do no discredit to a town of far greater importance than West Maitland. The style of architecture adopted is, we believe, that called the Italian, and the design, although very handsome and ornamental, is nevertheless, entirely in keeping with the idea of a commercial establishment. There will be two frontages, one to Elgin-street, and the other to High-street. The entrance to the banking department will be in the latter thoroughfare, towards the eastern end, while the entrance to the manager's private apartments will be quite distinct, in Elgin-street. The edifice will consist of two stories, except in the large hall devoted to banking purposes, which will rise to the entire height of the building. A noticeable feature in the exterior will be an arcade, nearly nine feet in depth, running round the greater portion of the lower story, while in the upper floor a similar recess will extend along that portion of the front where the corner of the two streets is rounded off, forming a balcony of about fifty feet in length.

Inspector of Public Accounts.—The Paterson correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* is responsible for the following:—"We have just been informed that a new official has been sent abroad, and that without any notification in the *Government Gazette*, styled—the inspector of accounts. This official, we believe, has presented himself at various places where courts of Petty Sessions are held, and demanded a general inspection of accounts from the various clerks of Petty Sessions. We believe he is very well up in his business, and is strictly searching in his examinations."

Drowned in a Water Tank.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last, at Largs, by Mr. J. Thomson, District Coroner, upon the body of a child, aged nearly three years, named Emily Maude Roberts, daughter of Mr. George Roberts, storekeeper of Largs. From the evidence (says the *Maitland Mercury*), it appeared that the child had been playing about the yard at the back of the premises, but could not be found about 5 o'clock in the evening. Search being made, the poor little thing was discovered in a zinc case, partly sunk in the ground, and which is used for the purpose of collecting water, at the back of the premises. The case, it appears, is protected by a wooden top, with an opening only just sufficient for a bucket to pass through; but the deceased must have fallen through this aperture, and was unable to extricate herself. There was at the time only about twelve inches of water in the tank. When discovered, the deceased exhibited no signs of life, and although everything was done for her restoration by the parents, until the arrival of Dr. Bulmore, who also employed his utmost skill, all efforts were in vain. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally drowned.

Claim Jumping.—The *Yass Courier* of Wednesday reports the following case:—Harris and party summoned Mr. Hooper for trespassing on their No. 1 north, Great Australian Reef. Mr. Freestone for plaintiffs. Defendant pleaded justification; that the share he had jumped was not registered according to the Gold Fields' regulations. The substance of the case was that a share in the claim had been sold to John Murphy, of this place; the man he had put to work for him had left the job, and defendant thought he might legally jump the share. It was shown, however, that there were too many on the claim during the week in which the share was jumped, and defendant was told that the share he was seizing belonged to Mr. Murphy. Defendant had moreover shifted the pegs, which Mr. Freestone told him amounted to a misdemeanour; he having admitted that the claim was occupied. George Smith, a shareholder in the prospecting claim of the same reef, proved that there were two men on the ground of No. 1 all the week, and he did not consider their shares were jumpable. Mr. Pearce to defendant: If you were going to jump Mr. Murphy's share (he being a sleeping shareholder), you should have given him due notice. It was one of the most unfair practices—that of jumping—where a man, instead of looking out for a reef of his own, only watched his opportunity to take advantage of the labours of other men. There was nothing in the regulations to warrant it. Defendant was ordered at once to vacate the ground.

Bathurst Volunteers.—A meeting of the corps was held in the Court-house on Monday evening (says the *Times*) for the purpose of electing a treasurer and committee. In addition to the members of the company, there were about 200 persons present. At the previous meeting, three gentlemen were nominated for the office of treasurer, and thirty were nominated as committee men. It had been arranged that a ballot should be taken, and that Mr. F. B. Hales should act as returning-officer. The polling commenced at 8 o'clock and closed at 9, ninety-two members of the company having exercised the privilege of voting. The returning-officer announced that he and the scrutineers would retire to count the votes, and that the result of the polling would be announced at 10 o'clock, or as soon after as possible. During the interval that elapsed, the persons who had assembled to witness the proceedings amused themselves in various ways. Practical jokes were good-humouredly indulged in, and as good-humouredly submitted to and returned. Thus an hour and a-half was passed, and at half-past 10 o'clock the returning-officer returned into the Court House with the result of the ballot.

The Tidal Wave.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday says:—The great tidal wave which rolled upon our coast from Moreton Bay to Adelaide was noticed at Belfast. The water in the Moyne rose and fell repeatedly, a difference of some three feet being observed.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

SINGLETON.

WEDNESDAY.

The Agricultural Show to-day was a great success; the weather exceedingly fine. The exhibits were good, both in number and quality. The public were admitted at noon. For blood horses of colonial breed the first prize was awarded to Volunteer; and for the best blood mare Eugenie took first prize. Mr. J. Wyndham, in the exhibition of cattle, took the first prize, and three high commendations for Herefords; Mr. Georgesix prizes and three commendations. Mr. W. J. Danger, in short horns, took four prizes; Mr. Danger's merino ram, Rifleman, was the best sheep in the yard. There was a good display of wine;—for the best red of any vintage, Messrs. Wyndham took the chief prize, as also for the best white of any vintage, and the best white of the vintage of 1867. For best must (red) of 1868, Mr. J. C. Kilman secured the chief honour.

NEWCASTLE.

THURSDAY.

Much excitement is caused by a report that the agreement between the Collieries is likely to cease, and further rumours are afloat to the effect that a reduction in the price of coal will take place to 7s. 6d.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

A Gazette has been issued proroguing Parliament to the 15th October. The Assembly is dissolved.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY, 6 P.M.

In the Jones and Alexander affair, the Assembly have refused to allow Mr. Alexander to appear by counsel at the Committee of Inquiry.

The Assembly have negatived the motion to terminate the financial year in June.

Mr. Walter Lamb (of Parramatta?) has purchased the bull Imperial Purple from Mr. M'Dougall for 400 guineas.

A Japanese female descended a mine at Ballarat yesterday.

Mr. Coppin has leased the Theatre Royal at Ballarat.

Over 2000 packages of the Tekli's teas have been sold privately, but the prices are withheld; none sold publicly as the reserves are too high; 200 tons flour sold at £17.

ARRIVED.—Hesperus, from Singapore; Macduff, ship, from London; Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY, 4 P.M.

The Assembly has negatived Mr. Bright's motion for sending out Mr. Goyder to survey the Northern territory. Tenders will be called for in to-night's Gazette, and Mr. Goyder will be allowed to tender.

The Government state that the papers with reference to the Eastern Boundary question cannot be laid on the table for one or two weeks.

There is a slightly better feeling in the corn market, but prices are still nominal.

The weather is very squally, with heavy rain.

RED SPANISH WHEAT.—Two or three settlers on the Macleay have had sent them by Mr. C. Moore, of the Sydney Botanical Gardens, a small quantity of black Spanish wheat, which we understand is not liable to be attacked with rust. The samples sent are all looking well that were planted. In fact the whole of the wheat crop is looking well throughout the district.—*Mercury's Correspondent.*

ANGLICAN CHURCH, CLARENCE RIVER.—The foundation-stone of All Saints Anglican Church, at Lawrence, in the Clarence district, was laid on the 19th instant by Mrs. [illegible]

SUGAR GROWING IN THE CLARENCE DISTRICT.—The local journals are filled with accounts of the progress of the cane cultivation in various parts of the Clarence district. The Richmond River correspondent of the *Examiner* writes:—"The sugar cane seems to be thriving well everywhere, but of that I will refer at length in my next. I have seen a sample of arrowroot, grown and manufactured on the river. I have seen the best West India arrowroot, and I must say the colonial article is equal in every respect. [illegible] as arrowroot would, I think, pay far better than maize or anything else we can grow."

SHARP WORK.—One of the cleverest tricks which we have heard of for some time (says the *Bathurst Free Press*) was perpetrated on Sunday morning last. It appears that Mr. P. Hawkins, publican, of George-street, about 10 o'clock on that day began, as usual, to prepare for church; and having laid out his clothes ready to put on, left the room for a few minutes for the purpose of going to the kitchen for some water prior to shaving. Having obtained the water he returned to the room, but to his astonishment the clothes had disappeared. Some miscreant, well acquainted with the premises, must have been watching Mr. Hawkins, and seeing him leave the room, seized the opportunity, popped into the room he had just left, seized the clothes, and then "sloped." We believe no clue has as yet been obtained as to who was the thief.

A WANTON ACT.—The *Singleton Times* of Wednesday states that a young lad, named Fleming, nine years of age, was committed by the Singleton Bench, on Tuesday, for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for placing a log of wood across the railway line extension between Singleton and Muswellbrook. When asked why he did so, he replied, "I wanted to have a bit of sport; I wanted to see the train jump over it;" he afterwards stated that "a man gave him eighteen pence to put the wood there, and he did not know that he was doing any harm."

THE LATE BISHOP OF GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.—A large and influential committee of clergy and laity (says the *Clarence Examiner*) have embodied themselves in the neighbourhood in which the late Bishop Sawyer resided in England for ten years previous to his consecration, for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of his four children, for whose education he has left no adequate provision. The sum of £1300 had been raised in June, for the Sawyer Fund.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at the residence of Mr. P. Bale, Cornwall Inn, before Mr. Alfred Lardner, J.P., coroner, and a jury of twelve, touching the cause of the death of one Samuel Skelson, who had expired suddenly the day previous. The evidence, as reported in the *Clarence Examiner*, is as follows:—John Govett Smith deposed: He was a legally qualified medical practitioner residing at Grafton; he knew the deceased, but he had not been under his medical treatment, though he had supplied him with a box or two of bilious pills; he was sent for to see the deceased yesterday, who he was informed had dropped down dead; on his arrival at the deceased's residence, he found life quite extinct; the circles of the body quite warm and relaxed, and lividity of the countenance; from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, he could form no opinion as to the cause of death. Mrs. Bale stated that she sent for Dr. Croft yesterday, at the request of Mrs. Skelson, but not being at home, Dr. Smith was summoned, who at once attended, but deceased had expired before he reached the place. Ann Skelson deposed that her husband told her that when consulting Dr. Purdie, some time back, he (Dr. Purdie) had informed him that he thought his (Skelson's) heart was touched but with care, he might live for years, but that deceased should not undertake hard work, or any heavy lifting, nor had he done any work since that time. Dr. Smith said the latter evidence went strongly to show that deceased was troubled with disease of the heart. The jury, without retiring, found—"That the deceased, Samuel Skelson, had died from natural causes, probably heart disease."

LOWER CLARENCE SUGAR MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The committee of the Lower Clarence Sugar Manufacturing Association held a meeting at Rocky Mouth, on Wednesday, 12th instant (says the *Examiner*), to report progress, Rev. J. H. Garven, A.M., in the chair. The chairman handed in a list of sixty-nine farmers on the Lower Clarence, who had agreed to plant sugar cane this year—specifying the number of acres each would grow—in the aggregate 300 acres. The secretary (Mr. A. Cameron) reported 228 shares sold, but that the return of the number taken in Sydney had not yet arrived; some additional shares were taken up in the room. This number of shares has been taken up without canvassing on the part of the committee, and it was decided to canvass the river, to obtain a further number of shareholders. Mr. Melmoth Hall, the agent of the Sydney Sugar Refining Company, having arrived by the Agnes Irving on Wednesday, was requested to attend the committee meeting, and was present, and in response to a request from the rev. chairman, consented to give a public address or lecture on the sugar question, at Rocky Mouth, on Friday, 28th August.

THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—A benefit given last evening in aid of the building fund of the Independent Order of Oddfellows M. U., attracted a very good house. The pieces played were "The Game of Speculation" and "His Last Legs." They were excellently performed, and were loudly applauded. To-night Mrs. Case will take a farewell benefit, under very influential patronage. The programme consists of "The handsome Husband"; a scene from "The Hunchback," in which the *beneficiare* will sustain the part of Julia, an interlude in which Mr. and Mrs. Case will appear, and a comedietta "The Sentinel."

AN American paper says—Wanted at this office, an editor who can please everybody. Also, a foreman who can so arrange the paper as to allow every man's advertisement to head the column.

THE FALL OF MAGDALA.

IT will be remembered that Captain Speedy, who was invited by General Napier to accompany him on his expedition to Abyssinia, gave two lectures in the School of Arts, Sydney, on Abyssinia and Theodore, prior to his departure for India. Captain Speedy was present at the siege of Magdala, and has sent the following graphic account of the occurrence, together with the events preceding and subsequent to the assault, to Mr. G. F. Wise, of this city. It will be seen that Theodore's Queen and son have been placed in Captain Speedy's charge:—

"Magdala, 15th April, 1868.

"Theodore's army has been defeated, every European given up, and Magdala taken. Such a wonderful success has amazed the whole of Ethiopia, and we are not less astonished at our success. We had left the Delanta Plain on the 10th April, descended into the river Beshilo, and ascended the opposite range of hills leading to the Aragee Valley and plain. Theodore, it seems, had been watching our movements, and as soon as we showed ourselves a puff of smoke was seen to hurl itself forwards, and some seconds afterwards the sullen roar of a 32-pounder, or some large piece of artillery, was heard, and this was followed in quick succession by a dozen other cannon.

"The Commander-in-Chief was at this point and ordered the 4th King's Own (four companies) to skirmish, and then the Muzhees, or 23rd Sikhs, took up the line; and then the Belooch Regiment—while away on our left were the steel mountain guns, supported by a handful of the 4th Regiment. The Naval Brigade were soon in position on the right, but before they could open fire the Abyssinian force came pouring down the steep hill of Fála, straight across the plain, in the direction of the Naval Brigade.

"In Abyssinian fashion, the bravest of their warriors galloped up to within eighty yards of our men, calling on our men to come and fight; but our only answer was the signal to commence firing, and then commenced the terrible fire of the new Snider rifle—and a terrible weapon it proved, the enemy fell in heaps; and then they slowly retreated, firing their muskets ever and anon. And then the greater part went off to try to break our line further down. They attacked the Sikhs, and came so close that several of the latter were wounded by spears. But here again European discipline and European arms gained the day. Lastly, they came in front of the steel battery, and here they received a final lesson, which not only routed them completely, but showed what a British force could do. They disappeared—700 dead were left on the ground and about 1000 wounded. Meanwhile a portion still kept up a fire on our men until nearly nightfall, and then they suddenly retired. We descended from the Arogee Plain about a mile, and encamped for the night.

"I fancied that an Abyssinian chief had been shot, and so I quietly reascended and traversed the plain. Dead and dying were around, while now and then a horrid skulking hyena, on the look-out for his detestable food, would half startle one. I was accompanied by my Abyssinian shieldbearer, and we came at last to the spot for which I was searching. The moon, which was full, or nearly so, came out bright from behind the clouds, and we soon found the body for which I was searching. My servant recognised the body as having been Basha Lumlane. He was one of Theodore's favourites, and a good friend to the British captives. The bullet had struck him in the chest; probably the heart was touched; his shield, plated with silver bands, was still on his arm. A native musketeer was also lying dead by his side; perhaps the man whom I had seen endeavour to carry away the body immediately after his fall. I took the shield and returned, and was twice narrowly coming in contact with Abyssinians, who had crept down to carry away their dead and wounded.

"However, on arriving at camp with four of the enemy, whom I had found wounded, and had promised them that their wounds should be bandaged up, I went and had a sleep, but was soon awoke, being sent for by his Excellency. There was no water, and I had to find out where there was some. After a little difficulty I procured a guide, and accompanied by a couple of soldiers we went down the hill, and on finding some wells I took a good drink of water, which was anything but pure, but seemed at the moment as delicious as the water of the well at Briny Villa, when served by a beautiful damsel once of Chippenham.

"Next day we sent in to Theodore, to give up the prisoners; he did so, strange to say, even to the German workmen and their native wives. On Sunday he himself was offered honourable treatment, but this he did not seem to like, saying, that he would never suffer the disgrace of being a prisoner, and would fight to the last. On Monday, 13th April, a report came in that Theodore had deserted Magdala and had escaped. I was sent off to reconnoitre with 25 native troopers (Hindoostanee). On reaching Fála, I found several thousand Abyssinians, who gave themselves up; and having ordered them to lay down their arms, I proceeded towards Magdala, which was about a mile and a half off. On getting to the market place of Islamgee, an Abyssinian chief came up and said that Theodore had returned to Magdala to fight. I, however, doubted this; and approached that now celebrated fortress within a mile, when five horsemen came galloping towards us. Basha Veeto immediately exclaimed, 'It is Theodore and his four remaining Chiefs!' These came within 250 yards and challenged us to fight. Here was an opportunity for me to do or die; but the officer who was with me said, 'You know we have no orders to fire, and as the Commander-in-Chief is coming up behind us, he would never forgive you;' so I contented myself by riding a few yards in advance, and yelling disdainfully at him, for which his Majesty, Theodore, fired three shots at me, well aimed all of them. About 12 o'clock the skirmishers came up, and we advanced and found that Theodore had left his cannon behind. We then turned them on him, loaded with shot, and fired them at the Magdala gate. I fired two rounds with a lighted cheroot, and burnt my fingers somewhat. About 3 p.m. our force shelled for an hour and a half, and then the 33rd Regiment assaulted it and took it, losing about a dozen men wounded. On entering we found three principal chiefs dead at the entrance, and a little further on Theodore lying dead. He had blown out his brains with a pistol lest we should boast that we had killed him.

"Next day he was interred in the Church of Our Saviour, and we took back his wife, Tirru Work, and his only heir, Alamaio, towards Bombay. Sir Robert Napier has placed me in charge of both. We blew up the gate of Magdala and set fire to the houses and then left it.

"The Queen Tirru Work is very ill—consumptive, and not likely to live, I fear. The boy is stout and healthy.

"We are all thankful for the wonderful success we have had. The Almighty has guided us throughout.

"What will they say in England? Sir Robert will doubtless be a G.C.B., and a baronet.

"With best wishes to all,

"I remain, yours truly,

"F. C. S. SPEEDY,

"'Bashá Feliaká.'"

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

XVI.

THE IRON TRADE—(CONTINUED).

THERE are numerous other tradesmen working in this line of business, that is, in the manufacture of iron and zinc tubs, buckets, &c., though none of them carry it on as a distinct branch of business, or produce anything like the amount of work that is turned out in the factory just mentioned. However, the aggregate amount of these small domestic articles thus manufactured in different quarters is, when added to those of Mr. Zollner's production, so great that, as we have before said, nearly, if not the whole of the galvanized iron goods now so extensively used for domestic purposes, or on the mines, are produced in Sydney, and consequently, few, if any, of them are imported.

A very large quantity of iron is also consumed by the wheelwrights of Sydney, not only in tires and axles, but also in the iron fittings required in the heavier kind of dray work. An ordinary old fashioned pole dray, such as those used for bullock teams, contains somewhere about six cwt. of ironwork upon it; and the larger double shaft waggons now more generally used, as being more adapted for horse traction, have a much larger amount than this. As an example of what is done in this branch of the iron trade we may take the establishment of Mr. Goodwin on Brickfield Hill. It was formerly carried on by the late Mr. Bayliss, and is the oldest business in that line in Sydney, having been established in 1836. In Mr. Bayliss's time, the business was a very extensive one, the yard turning out, on an average, thirty large sized drays per week. Mr. Goodwin has reduced the establishment since it has come into his hands. He employs on an average about 20 men and 6 boys, apprentices of various ages. This number includes the men engaged in the various branches into which this trade spreads itself. There are three forges kept at work the blacksmiths getting 10s. a day, and the hammermen 6s. a day. At present the establishment can turn out 8 large sized drays in a week, and can build a large carrier's waggon in five days. Several of these large waggons capable of carrying from 5 to 10 tons of goods have recently been built here. Two of the latter capacity have not long since been delivered to Mr. Reynolds, being each 15 feet long and guaranteed to carry 10 tons. Another, just completed for Mr. Newry, of Ben Lomond, was standing in the yard ready for delivery. It may give some idea of this particular branch of trade, if we mention that the greater part of the articles produced are sent out of the colony, and that but a very small portion of them remain in Sydney. In New Zealand there is a steady demand for drays, and some ten or a dozen are monthly made to the order of Mr. Merriman, expressly to suit that market. Monthly consignments are also made to order, to Wide Bay and Rockhampton, whilst many of the ports on our own coast are regular consumers. Besides drays and waggons, Mr. Goodwin constructs ploughs, harrows, rollers, and timber carriages. He has recently made a very convenient roller, in three pieces, which has been received with much favour. One of these, made for Mr. Knapp, has been used by that gentleman on his ground at Ashfield. The quantity of malleable iron worked up is about 8 tons per month.

We have mentioned this establishment solely for the purpose of showing how the iron trade ramifies itself into other industries. The other manufactories of the same or kindred nature we shall leave to come under their more legitimate heads.

Of the many other workers in iron—smiths, shoers, &c., who all help in their degree to swell up this trade into the great importance it has of late years assumed—it is not our intention to mention any particular shops, although we may in general terms say that these have extended themselves in all directions, and are to be found in all quarters, more particularly in the suburbs of the city, on the main lines of exit from it, and that the improvement that has marked those branches of the trade on which we have dwelt more at length has reached downward to these, and we see turned out from them work of a superior character to that which was executed only a few years back.

Nor should we forget to mention here that, in addition to the other branches of this trade that have sprung up in the city, there is another that at no distant date promises to be of importance. This is the manufacture of cooking-stoves and ovens. There are some three or four firms who are now extensively engaged in the production of these very useful articles, the latter having more especially come into general use in the bush within the last few years.

We shall conclude the present article by quoting some of the remarks made three years ago in reviewing the iron trade. This will give some idea of the position of the trade then; and in our next article we shall endeavour to show the position of the trade now, and its prospects for the future. In 1865, we wrote:—

By way of showing the effect that the introduction of machinery has had upon this trade, we may mention that within the last twelve years it has more than quadrupled itself. Only a comparatively short time ago, within the last ten years, there was little if any employment for the skilled workmen in the higher branches of this trade, and now, owing to the rapid strides it has made, these very men are eagerly sought after. In fact, any good workman in any branch of the trade need not, unless by his own fault, be one day out of employment. And yet it is not very long since these same men were paid no more than 8s. a day, whilst bricklayer's labourers were receiving as much as 12s. 6d. per diem.

* * * * *

Taking the opinions of those better acquainted with the trade than ourselves, and judging of those opinions from facts that have come under our own eye, we should estimate the amount of worked iron—bar and sheet—consumed in Sydney at from 100 to 120 tons per week, and this will be a low rather than a high estimate. The amount of pig iron consumed in the various foundries will be about 300 tons per month on the average. Taking 120 tons as the weekly amount of the first, we have the large amount of 6240 tons of iron—bar, sheet, and boiler-plate—required during the year to keep our iron trade at work; whilst 3600 tons of pig iron have to be imported to fill the moulds of our founders. All those best acquainted with the trade are agreed in this, that the work done now is much more extensive and complete, and much better turned out, than was done ten years ago; whilst at the same time there is quite four times the quantity done. All, however, are not agreed as to the cause of this increase. We adhere to our original opinion—that it is mainly due to the introduction of the powerful and complete machinery that our engineering firms possess. No doubt other causes have aided—the extension of the steam fleet of our port—the separation of Queensland, which has generated a demand that would not otherwise have existed to the same extent—the natural increase of the colony in population and wealth—the spread of agriculture, and the accumulation of small masses of population in the interior—have all helped, in some degree, to bring about this result. The same causes, however, whatever they may have been, will go on increasing in an ever-enlarging ratio; for the employment of machinery always begets a demand for machinery, and where once it has been used in one direction, and its advantage been made indubitably manifest, it will assuredly be applied in another.

Not very long ago, before we had amongst us the powerful tools we have enumerated, the skilled labour that now fetches the highest price in our market was to a great extent lying idle, and was comparatively worthless; and it is only machinery that has put the stamp of value upon it.

There has, however, been an advantage to the colony as well as to this large and intelligent class of workmen; who from their very occupation must not only be educated but thinking men if ever they would wish to excel in it. This consists in our being able to turn out machinery of our own, made on our own ground, more powerful than that we now possess, from the steam-engine that gives the motive power, down to the masses of metal that go by the name of tools, &c., that are required to be used, and the enumeration we have given of the various works executed at the different shops will pretty clearly show that the ability of our engineers has been already manifested in almost every direction.

We have a right to assume that this trade will still go on increasing at the same rate as during past years, if not at a greater ratio; and taking this for granted, we look with increased interest at those works, the City Iron Works and the Fitzroy Mines, that are to supply us with the raw material for the trade.

BISHOP Meade, of Virginia, once said—"Our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out."

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE, TUESDAY.—Before Mr. Edward Powell, J.P.—Thomas Gardener was placed in the dock, charged with stealing a bullock, the property of Matthew James Everingham, of Portland Head. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Everingham had seven head of cattle running at a place called the Vale, Cattai. On the 16th of August, instant, they went missing. On a search being made, five of them were found, but two could not be heard of, namely, a white heifer and a red and white bullock, branded F E. On Thursday, the 20th instant, the prisoner came into Windsor from Maroota, a few miles from Mr. Everingham's residence, and went to a tanner, named Busby, and offered a hide for sale. Being observed by senior-constable Roper, as having a strange appearance, he was watched and followed to Busby's. On being questioned where he got the hide, he said he saw a bullock in the bush with his leg broken, and he killed it with a tomahawk. He took the hide off and brought it to Windsor to sell. He said the bullock was Mr. Everingham's, and he had given him permission to take the hide. Mr. Everingham in his evidence denied this, and identified the hide produced as his property. The carcass had not been seen by any one of the witnesses, but the prisoner stated it was in the bush. His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions, Windsor, bail being allowed. Mr. Walker watched the case for the prisoner.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—A tea meeting, in connection with this church, was held on Tuesday, the 25th instant, in the Macquarie-street school-room, when a very large number of persons assembled. A public meeting was afterwards held in the chapel adjoining, presided over by Mr. John Ducker, who delivered a suitable opening address. Mr. Dean, the circuit steward, made a financial statement, showing that during the year ended 30th June, 1868, nearly £600 had been raised in connection with the Church for the support of the ministry, home and foreign missions and Sabbath schools, and for the erection of a small chapel at Kurrajong, just completed, and to be opened in the course of a few weeks entirely free from debt. Speeches of a suitable character were then delivered by the Revs. D. Moore (Presbyterian), Wilkinson, Phillips, and Fidler (Wesleyan). Resolutions of a complimentary character were proposed, and spoken to by Messrs. Dean, Watkin, and Busby. An excellent choir rendered with good effect several anthems during the evening, and at an early hour the meeting, which was highly interesting and in every respect successful, terminated.

A thunderstorm broke over the town between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, succeeded by several slight showers. Rain is not wanted about here just now, as we had a copious supply some few days ago. The crops are looking well, and the farmers are full of hope respecting them.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

BOREE REEF.—This quartz reef, situated near Narandara, in the Upper Murrumbidgee district (observes the *Pastoral Times*) is at length about to be fairly tested. It was discovered upwards of three years ago by one Farnham, who afterwards took into partnership Mr. Daniel Hunt, a cattle dealer, formerly of the Billabong, near Deniliquin. Between three and four years ago some samples of the quartz were sent to Melbourne and crushed, when about three cwt. yielded seventeen ounces. It may be inferred that this quartz was picked, and of the best then raised. Since that time the reef has been worked at intervals, but owing to the want of water and the want of capital, the spasmodic attempts to develop it have yielded no returns, several hundreds of tons of quartz remaining uncrushed on the surface. The interest in the reef lately passed into the hands of a company of a few persons, including Mr. Robertson, solicitor, of Deniliquin, Dr. Youill, of Melbourne, and Mr. Monk, of Deniliquin. A crushing machine is on the ground, water has been stored, and there is a prospect of matters going on more smoothly. A qualified mining surveyor from Ballarat and Melbourne has recently visited the reefs, and he thinks so highly of them that he offered to erect crushing apparatus at a cost of £2000 as his share for one-twelfth of one of the reefs, which the proprietor, a hard-working man, and his sons, have refused to accept. So far as the mining surveyor could judge of the yielding power to these reefs (for there are many of them), he estimates that the quartz would all round give two ounces to the ton. In the quartz gold is visible to the eye, and it can be picked out. It is estimated that there is employment here for 5000 men. All that is wanted is capital, which perhaps will soon be secured when a considerable quantity of the quartz now raised is crushed.

GOLD IN QUARTZ.—We (*Clarence Examiner*) were shown on Wednesday about ten pounds weight of quartz, thickly impregnated with gold, which had been obtained from a quartz reef, about thirty-five miles from Grafton, said to be at the junction of the south branch of the Clarence with the Mann rivers, and situate on a portion of Mr. W. A. B. Greaves' run—known as Newbold. The specimens certainly indicated that the reef from which the same was procured, must be very prolific, and with the necessary machinery for crushing, could not fail to give employment to a number of practical men, and yield a very large return. At the present time, there are few hands working, but so sanguine are they of the richness of the reef, that they came into town, and telegraphed to the Government for miners' rights to be issued by the Clerk of Petty Sessions, which application was granted, and after procuring the same the men left town, well supplied with rations, and ere long we hope to hear further particulars, as those upon whom reliance may be placed have already left for the vicinity of the reef, and may be expected back in the course of a few days. We understand that up to the present, there are no alluvial claims opened, therefore parties should not rush off hastily, as, if confined to quartz, the reef, however rich, will require capital in order to procure the machinery requisite to obtain the precious metal. A party returned to town yesterday, and the news brought by him has induced many who were wavering, to determine upon "trying their fortune at this new El Dorado"—no less than a dozen miners' rights having been issued by the C. P. S. yesterday.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN VICTORIA.

(From the Argus, August 22.)

IN the inquiry into the causes of the apathy of the laity of the Church of England in this colony, an important element to be considered is the immense difference which exists between the relative positions of the laity and the Church at home and in Victoria. At home the Church is supported by the State and by rich endowments, and the laity are not called upon to make any voluntary effort for its support. In this respect they are peculiarly favoured, in contrast with the other religious bodies in England, by being able to attend public worship in all parish churches without any personal pecuniary sacrifice. The effect of this is to paralyse all effort on the part of the laity, and to generate in them habits of entire carelessness about the support of religious worship. In this colony it is quite different. The Church here has, in common with other Churches, to be supported in great measure by voluntary contributions. The small amount of aid which is contributed by the State does not go to its exclusive support, but is shared by all the other Churches which choose to claim it. The position of the layman is thus altogether altered, and it is scarcely to be expected that he will at once shake off the habits acquired during his whole previous life, and respond readily to the call made upon him to contribute liberally to the support of his Church. Such a change requires some time for its operation, and the period during which the colony has been in existence is not great. In this, too, as in many other matters relating to the welfare of the colony, we are suffering from a want of all previous knowledge of each other, and consequently from an absence of inducements to trust each other, and unite heartily for any general purpose. Such a change requires not only union, but organisation; and it becomes a question whether the measures adopted by the heads of the Church in this colony have been well adapted to unite and organise the laity for the support of the Church. We regret to say we are impelled to the conclusion that they have not.

The discovery of the Victorian gold-fields, and the consequent influx of a large number of immigrants from the United Kingdom, necessitated provision being made for the spiritual wants of the several religious bodies. The authorities of the Church of England—then virtually the Bishop and the Dean of Melbourne—had parishes formed, and appointed clergymen all over the country, without taking the precaution to ascertain beforehand that a sum sufficient to support a clergyman would be guaranteed by the laymen of the Church in each locality. The result was deplorable. The salaries of the clergy were in many places a mere pittance, scarcely sufficient to procure the bare necessaries requisite for their existence and calling, and very often these salaries were not paid. The state of destitution in which some clergymen were placed under this system was very degrading. We have heard one clergyman's wife state that for several months she was unable to buy a pair of shoes when sadly in need of them, and that she was in daily dread and shame lest her servant should ask her for wages which she could not pay. With such a position to offer them it was not likely that men of education and culture would present themselves; and it became necessary to accept the only material available, and to appoint, in many instances, men of inferior acquirements and small capacity to fill the important office of clergyman of the Anglican Church. Many of these men, who had been at first mere lay readers, and whose previous education was so defective that they could not speak the English language correctly, were ordained in this colony by the Bishop, who is alleged to have stated that he preferred personal piety in the candidates for the ministry to the possession of learning or intellectual acquirements. If this be true, the determination of the Bishop was a fatal mistake. Of their learning and acquirements he could be and was a thorough judge; but where is the human being who can estimate personal piety? The consequence was that some of the most intelligent congregations of the diocese were compelled to sit and listen to preachers who were constantly in the habit of transposing the letter "h" at their sweet will, in total defiance of grammar or propriety. How the Bishop's conclusions regarding their personal piety were confirmed may be ascertained by the histories of the M'Jennetts, the Booths, the Searles, the Gilbertsons, and the Seddons in the annals of the public Press of the colony. The real merits of such men consisted in their professing the exact dogmatic tenets which they knew the Bishop cherished so highly, and in their entire submission to his will on all occasions.

By such a system the Church of England has been brought in Victoria to the deplorable position it holds. The parishes are in many places too poor to support a clergyman; and, on the other hand the clergyman is often so wanting in intellect and capacity that he is unable to awaken his parishioners to the duty of supporting the Church. The statistics of the diocese of Melbourne for the year 1867 show that, in twenty-three out of the ninety-eight parishes, the clergymen's stipends were in arrear at the end of 1866 to the aggregate amount of £1139. We regret that we are compelled to speak out in this way, but it is clear that if the Church of England is to take her proper place in this colony as the religious instructor and guide of those who belong to her communion, a different mode of supplying her wants must be adopted. No vacancy in a parish should be filled up in future until it is clearly ascertained that the stipend for the minister is such as will afford a decent support to a cultivated gentleman. Where this is not possible, such parish must be content to have the occasional services of itinerant clergymen till the parishioners can afford to support a properly educated man. Men of inferior education or capacity must no longer be admitted to the pulpits of the Church. But above and beyond all, there must be no future exclusion of men, otherwise qualified, on account of their not subscribing to the particular dogmatic views of the Bishop or the Dean. Such subscription has been distinctly declared by the highest tribunals of the land to form no part of the essential requirements of the Church; nay, we will go further, and say that the Great Head of the Church has nowhere laid down the necessity for holding such dogmas. Such ideas could only be conceived as consistent with the teachings of a church which claims infallibility, and the power of dictating the elements of belief; in a Protestant church they are as entirely out of place as they are out of court. Christianity was intended to unite its followers in the love of God and of each other; doctrines have ever separated them, and made them hate and destroy each other. "The thoughts of men are widening" and awakening to these things. If the Church is to be their spiritual guide, she must expand also.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN NEW YORK.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

(From the New York Herald, June 24.)

AT a few minutes past 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, June 18, the fire bells sounded an alarm of fire near the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery. Engine No. 9 was promptly on the ground, when it was discovered that the premises No. 53, Bowery, were on fire. The engine shortly got to work, and the water had been turned on the burning premises but a short time when a loud explosion was heard, and the street became almost instantly filled with steam. This was just the time that a number of people were coming out of the Bowery Theatre, and from the fact that a large concourse of people were seen running from there it was thought at first it was in that building the explosion took place. Too soon, however, the dreadful nature of the accident was ascertained. The groans of the dying and mangled forms that lay stretched upon the sidewalk and in the street, the shrieks of frightened women hurrying across and down the thoroughfare, running they knew not where, in wild excitement; the confusion and turmoil incident upon occasions of great excitement; the unmanageable prancing of the horses attached to the street railroad cars—all helped to render the scene one of the most indescribable confusion. But when this in a measure subsided, and an examination of the cause for all this excitement was made, a scene of most sickening horror was revealed.

From what can be learned of one who was convenient to the theatre at about the hour stated, it is ascertained that Engine No. 9 was standing almost opposite to the pit entrance. It had a full head of steam on at the time, and was playing on the fire at No. 53, Bowery. As is usual in such cases, a large number were collected round the engine, nearly all boys, composed principally of those poor little urchins that most do congregate round the theatre at night. All of a sudden a loud explosion was heard, a volume of steam spread over the streets, a moment's silence, and then followed a scene most sickening in its details. It was then discovered that the boiler of the engine had exploded. Upon the ground lay the prostrate bodies of over thirty people. Some, however, were more scared than injured, and some arose and mingled in the crowd. Close by where the engine stood lay four mangled corpses, mutilated in the most fearful manner. The brains of one were dashed out on the sidewalk; the entrails of another protruded, and the face was dreadfully disfigured; another had both his legs broken, and was badly scalded; while another, a poor little boot-black, was run over.

Many of the wounded were injured badly; nearly all had broken limbs, and it is feared that the majority of them have sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.

A short time after the accident took place, a platoon of policemen from the Sixth precinct was at the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in keeping back the crowd, that by this time had swelled to thousands. Another body of men from the tenth precinct shortly after arrived, and these took charge of the dead and brought them to the station house in Ludlow-street, near Grand. As the bodies lay there in one of the back rooms, the dim light of a single gas jet shedding its rays upon their ghastly features, the anxious and hurried glances of friends who came to seek among the dead some missing one, and as they left thanked their God that there still was hope, as they failed to recognise among the stiff cold forms those they sought, the scene was sad in the extreme.

In the Sixth precinct station house, where a number of the wounded were brought previous to being conveyed to the hospital, the number of people who assembled there to make inquiries after those they thought were injured by the dreadful explosion was very great. As soon as they found they were sent to the City Hospital thither they bent their steps in anxiety and trembling to a certain perhaps the worst anticipations their anxieties had conjured up.

The killed were brought to the Tenth precinct station house. Up to a late hour last night their names were not ascertained.

The explosion is supposed to have resulted from a lack of water in the boiler, the iron plates becoming over-heated and the cold water being suddenly put in generated a species of gas as well as steam, thereby causing the explosion, which blew the boiler into fragments, many of which were cast a long distance from where the engine stood.

An inquest will be held on the bodies by the Coroner to-day, and inquiries as to the cause of the explosion will be made.

The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the fourth story. The loss of Mr. Neutman, who occupied the fourth floor, is estimated at about 500 dollars, partly insured. The fifth floor is occupied by Joseph Ernest, hat manufacturer, whose stock was damaged by water and smoke to the extent of 300 dollars—insured for 1000 dollars in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The second and third stories are unoccupied. The first floor is occupied by Jacob Ellis as a restaurant. His stock was damaged by water about 150 dollars—insured for 3000 dollars. The building is owned by the Astor estate, and is damaged about 500 dollars—insured.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses and Vehicles, Sheep.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Gum, &c.

J. DEVLIN, JUN.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Horns, Bones, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Shankbones.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Leather; at a quarter past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Hair, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Kangaroo Skins.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Railway Auction Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Calves, Pigs, Suckers, Poultry; at 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce, Lard, Honey, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Lucerne, Swedish Turnips; at 11 o'clock, Bullock Dray.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Australian Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Ale and Porter; at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Pier Glasses, Damaged Pianoforte.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Waterproof Tweeds, Drapery, Hollands, Calicoes, Flannels, Clothing, Damaged Grey Calicoes, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock, Law Books, Furniture, &c.

S. JAY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Sheeting and Holland.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Brown's Wharf and Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Pine, Palings, Battens, Joists, Quarterings, Staves.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Bags, Plated Goods, Albums, Toys, Jewellery, &c.

R. FEEK AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Paper, Candlewick, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sugars, Coffee, Tobacco, Oats, Candles, Figs, Dried Apples, Salt, Malting Barley, Drugs, Groceries, Rice, Raisins, Kerosene, &c.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Fat Calves, Pigs, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Dead Pigs, Hides, Sheepskins, Calfskins, Cow and Calf; at half-past 1 o'clock, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Bacon, Oranges, Honey, Lard, &c.

J. B. LAVERACK.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Meat Sheds, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock, Fat Beef; at Black Swan Yards, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock, Sheep, Poultry, Pigs, Calves, Butter, Eggs, &c.

H. MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize; at 12 o'clock, Pork, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Calves, &c.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Jewellery, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

BELL AND WALTON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Pigs, Suckers, Calves, Goat, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Honey, Hides, Beeswax, Bacon, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	650	10	0
Gin	49	12	2
Whisky	103	0	0
Rum	191	11	3
Perfumed spirits	9	5	0
Wine	69	3	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	29	7	6
——— (in bottle)	9	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	137	18	0
Cigars	13	19	5
Tea	22	10	0
Sugar, unrefined	550	0	0
Dried fruits	80	16	0
Rice	10	0	0
Pilotage	17	7	0
Dues	2	0	0
Ad valorem	245	9	3
Total	£2221	19	4

The report submitted to the shareholders of the Hunter River Steam Company, held at Morpeth to-day, showed a balance of divisible profits amounting to £6966 12s. 2d., of which £3689 14s. 5d. was earned during the six months ending 31st ultimo. £2750 was appropriated to payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; £500 placed to insurance account; £1511 written off for depreciation of property, and £2205 12s. 2d. carried forward to new account. The liabilities of the company have been reduced from £15,976 4s. 8d. to £6992 18s. 3d. since 31st January, 1865. It is proposed to increase the company's fleet by the purchase or construction of a steamer adapted to the Hunter River trade.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Parramatta River Steam Company was held this morning, but it was thought advisable to defer the transaction of any business until the committee now examining the Company's affairs bring up their report.

We are informed that a prospectus has arrived in the colony of the new "Australian Pastoral Company," capital 60,000 shares at £10 each. The trustees are Messrs. Robert Brooks and Robert Campbell, both directors of the Union Bank of Australia. The directors are Sir William Denison, Sir Charles Clifford, Messrs. Edward Pickering Alderson, Samuel Saunders, and Robert Towns. The prospectus states that under ordinary circumstances the return from a run only partially stocked, may be put at from 12 to 15 per cent. for the first year or two of its occupation, and that in each subsequent year the increase of flocks and herds is progressive until the run is fully stocked, when it may be put at from 20 to 30 per cent. The general object of the company is to rent grazing land and purchase flocks and promote the improvement of runs and extend the trade in wool and other products. The specific object is to deal with an offer of Messrs. Towns and Co., who have runs comprising upwards of 10,000 square miles, and carrying at the present time 300,000 sheep and 40,000 head of cattle. These runs are enumerated as the Plains of Promise, Myall Downs, Burdekin Meadows, and Darling and Warrego runs, partly in Queensland and partly in New South Wales. The mode of conducting the affair is to be the selection of proper agents, who are to have a share in the profits, the establishment of families with means of instruction, and to hold out as an encouragement to well-educated young men the prospect of remunerative employment. It is also said that an abundant supply of Coolie, Chinese, Malay or South Sea Island labourers may be employed. Such is the general scheme. Shares are to be allotted upon payment of £1, on application: to be returned in the event of no allotment being made.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale of the cargo of new teas, ex Rachael, was largely attended, but as the trade were unwilling to pay importer's reserves, only a portion of the shipment changed hands. Half-chests of ration congous realised from £2 15s. to £2 16s.; medium sorts, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s.; chests, £6 2s. 6d. to £6 13s.; very fine Kaisow, £9 5s., equal to about 2s. 2½d. per lb. Of the import markets we have no change to report, and every department of trade may be characterised as dull. The shipment of cocoanut oil, ex John Wesley, has changed hands privately at £38 for fine white, and £33 10s. for inferior.

The wool sales to-day were very small, and only noticeable as being the first of the season, 73 bales of the Queensland new clip, rather an inferior sample, having been offered. The principal parcel, 47 bales greasy, was withdrawn for higher rates, and as the portion sold was mostly damaged, it afforded no index of the market. Greasy brought 4d. to 6½d.; scoured, 12d. to 19d.; handwashed, 5½d. to 9d.; locks (new), 2d.; pieces, ditto, 2¾d. Sheepskins were not so active, but late rates were obtained.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner catalogued 92 bales, and placed—Ross over Reedy Lake, 5 greasy much damaged at 3½d., 14 slightly damaged at 4d., 4 lambs ditto at 4d., 2 locks at 2d., 1 pieces at 2¾d., 2 skin wool at 12½d., 4 greasy at 5½d. to 6½d., 3 mixed at 3d. to 4d., 1 scoured at 13d., 2 handwashed at 5½d. to 9d.; D over M, 127 bales sheepskins at 4½d. 9 lots at 3½d. to 5½d., pelts at 1½d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold—JA, 6 bales scoured wool at 19d., 1 at 13½d., 2 at 12d., 4 greasy at 6d. to 6½d., 1 handwashed at 8½d., 3 mixed at 1½d. to 3½d., 15 lots sheepskins at 3d, to 6d., 2 lots pelts at 1d. to 2d.

Mr. Ebsworth sold 9 bales sheepskins at 4½d. to 5½d.

The *Argus* of Saturday reports as to the Melbourne markets:—

An exceedingly quiet day has been passed in the import markets, and complaints of dulness have been very general, amongst the storekeepers especially. The chief feature of interest was the auction sale of sugar. The cargo offered was that of the Lady Agnes, and comprised 6889 bags, of which some 4110 bags found buyers, at prices which fully sustain last sale rates. Rations realised from 27s to 27s 6d, good to fine browns brought 29s to 31s 6d, yellows were quitted at 32s 3d to 33s 6d, and middling to good whites at 36s to 37s 9d. The cargo of the Crown from Java, consisting of 5365 small mats, will be offered for sale on Monday. In breadstuffs, we note a good deal more inquiry for flour; but although buyers have shown a disposition to submit somewhat to the views of sellers, we have no sales to report, £17 10s having been offered for parcels without success. We have not heard of small lots having been sold over £18, but a good inquiry has been experienced. Adelaide flour has been sold for export at £19 in bond. Wheat is wanted, but holders show no desire to give way. Oats are disposed of to a moderate extent at 3s 10d for New Zealand, to 4s for Tasmanian. Maize is rather dull of sale at 3s 11d. Under the hammer, Brandon's candles have been placed at 10¾d for sound. In teas, we heard, amongst other sales, of a line of about one hundred half-chests of good common congou having been quitted at 1s 5d. In tobaccos, twists continue to meet with favour. A parcel of one hundred half-tierces, of various brands, was taken up on terms withheld. In liquids, sales of Burnett's old tom are mentioned at 14s. There is no inquiry for brandy, and the market maintains an aspect of great heaviness.

Our Hobart Town files are to the 18th instant. The *Mercury* has the following market report:—

The week has been opened without particular animation in the produce market, and there have been few transactions worthy of notice. At the mills flour is quoted, for local consumption, at £17 per ton, with a fair amount of trade doing. We heard of a small parcel of superior wheat having been sold at 6s 9d per bushel, and considerable sales were made at 7s for prime samples. Other produce continues as under:—Sharps, £7 to £8 per ton; bran, 1s per bushel; barley (English), 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel, very dull; oats, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel, little demand; peas 3s to 3s 6d per bushel; beans, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel; hay pressed, £3 10s to £4 per ton; potatoes, rather in demand, from £4 10s to £5 per ton, including bags; butter, fresh, 1s per lb.—potted, from 6d to 10d per lb.; cheese, 6d to 9d per lb. There has been considerable inquiry for onions, and a parcel was sold at £10 per ton, including bags.

A French Imperial decree, dated June 17, orders that the old silver coins of one and two francs and of 20 and 50 centimes shall cease to be a legal tender after the 1st October, 1868.

A LADY IN THE CHAIR.—When, in the good time coming, the ladies are admitted to our universities, there will be one post their right to which no one will dispute—that of Margaret Professor of Divinity.

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THE DEBATE ON THE SUSPENSORY IRISH CHURCH BILL.

(From the Times.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 25.

LORD Granville, in moving the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill, said that the recent outburst of Fenianism had shown the necessity of a policy to Ireland both of firmness and of conciliation. Lord Mayo's suggestions respecting a Catholic University indicated that her Majesty's Government felt the necessity as well as the Opposition. He proceeded to vindicate Mr. Gladstone from the charge of having concocted a hastily devised scheme for the purpose of stealing a political advantage. After arguing that the present bill was a necessary preliminary to further legislation, he proceeded to defend, on the grounds of history, reason, and right, the propriety of putting an end to an institution which was unjust both as the Church of a minority and as not the Church of the poor. He denied with emphasis that this was an attempt to lay hands on "sacred" property. Such was not the opinion of Bishop Butler or of Archbishop Whately. When, he asked, was this property dedicated? By the Act of Henry VIII., who took it from the Roman Catholics, or by that of Queen Mary, who restored it? He denied, again, that the right of property would be affected by interference with property acquired and held as was this. Nor was this cause of the Established Church of Ireland the cause of the English establishment. On the contrary, the separation of the two would be advantageous to the latter. Then it was objected that the Irish people itself did not care for this relief. This was not likely, and it was not the fact. It was argued against a moderate Reform Bill introduced by a Liberal Ministry that the people were apathetic; and what sort of a measure did the next year see? He passed lightly over other arguments against the Bill, based severally on references to the Coronation Oath, on the personal sentiments of her Majesty, the supposed danger to the Act of Union, and the imaginary injustice to the poor of secularising ecclesiastical funds. The argument that to touch the Irish establishment would be fatal to the Protestantism of Europe he thought might be disposed of by reference to the conduct of the Protestant communities of Continental Europe themselves. It did not follow that disestablishment would injure the Irish Church itself. Disestablishment in Canada, besides confirming the loyalty of that country, as to which he quoted a letter of Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, had greatly promoted the prosperity of the Episcopal Church there. In conclusion, he appealed to the House, by at least allowing the bill to proceed to a second reading, to show its readiness to give the measure its grave consideration.

Lord Grey justified his taking from the hands of the Government the task of moving that the bill should be read that day six months on the ground that it was desirable this should not appear a mere party vote. His own belief had ever been that the existence of the Irish Church was a gross injustice; but he thought the present proposition to suspend the filling up of ecclesiastical vacancies was not the right mode of remedying that injustice or even of carrying out the end proposed by the advocates of the present measure. He argued that machinery which at present did not exist in the Established Church, and which this bill did not attempt to provide, ought to be first created with reference to the disposal of the property which—for instance, the proceeds of private munificence—it was conceded on all hands must be left to the Episcopal Church in Ireland. The present proposed course was unjust and needlessly offensive. What was not to be done was explained, but not what was to be done. Still further, he complained of the policy by which a measure of this kind, which it was especially expedient to reserve for calm deliberation, had been made the occasion of a great party fight, and he vehemently deprecated the advocating its acceptance by appeals to the fear of Fenianism. This vast and difficult question, which involved the gravest religious changes, could be settled only by a compromise between different parties, or by doing away with all religious endowments. He was himself in favour of a compromise, for he was convinced that religious peace, which ought to be the object of any measure, would certainly not be furthered by throwing the ministers of religion wholly on the liberality of their congregations. But he regretted the introduction of the bill, particularly as forcing the Government to make up their minds hastily, and thus tending to raise an additional obstacle to the final settlement of this question, which he was of opinion did require speedy settlement by well-considered and thorough legislation.

Lord Malmesbury, after expressing his surprise that the resolutions of the House of Commons had not been, in accordance with precedent, communicated to their Lordships' House before this bill was flung upon their table, and dwelling upon Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency, as proved by his own speeches and letters to his constituents, went on to argue that the present bill was really no partial measure, but in effect covered the same ground as the first resolution of the House of Commons. The destruction of the Irish Church Establishment was indeed the real question now at issue, and he failed to see or to find from declarations, extracts from which he read, by leading Roman Catholics, such as Archbishops Cullen and Manning, the necessity or use of such a result as a cure for the alleged grievances of Ireland. This measure was, moreover, a first step to disestablishment generally. Mr. Gladstone might deny this; but who, if he came into office, would be among his colleagues? In particular he claimed sympathy with the Establishment now assailed as an institution which existed for the benefit of the poor, and appealed to those Dissenters who were said to be in favour of the bill to reconsider a measure which would overthrow a bulwark of Protestantism. He concluded by reading copious extracts from Lord Plunket and others in favour of Church Establishments.

Lord Clarendon showed that Lord Grey had formerly used a very different tone from that of his speech this evening. On the merits of the question, he argued that if we had a *tabula rasa* to fill up we should never at this date think of erecting such an institution as the Irish Establishment, and that there was no sufficient reason for our not removing it now if it were an injustice. What a scandal it must be in the eyes of unfriendly foreigners might be imagined from criticisms, to which he referred, by friendly foreigners. He called for the measure as required by the feeling in Ireland of a grievance. This reform would not at once cure rancour, the growth of centuries, but it would be a step in that direction, and, indeed, whatever its expediency, it was demanded by our conscience. The Liberal party had been taunted with not having brought forward this question when in office. If they had, they would have been reviled as traitors. But the Conservative party had passed through a process of development since then. After reviewing and disposing finally of the several objections to the Bill, he lamented its rejection, which he anticipated, as well because he foresaw the acceleration which it would lend to feeling on this special subject as from regard to its effect upon the reputation of that House, which it was peculiarly important to maintain in view of the coming House of Commons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that he had always been a supporter of Catholic Emancipation, but he denied the justice or the expediency of concessions like that now demanded. It was the land question which engrossed exclusive interest in Ireland.

Lord Derby, who began by apologising on the ground of infirm health, but spoke with great animation, after criticising the conduct and motives of Mr. Gladstone, denied the moral competency of Parliament to carry such a measure of spoliation as had never been accomplished, except in the case of the monasteries, against ecclesiastical property in this country. If a certain length of possession gave a title to private property, prescription reaching far beyond the Reformation ought surely to insure tranquil possession to the Church of Ireland; unless, indeed, the old maxim, *Nullum tempus occurrit Ecclesiæ*, must be read backwards. On the principle on which this bill was supported, the property of the great City companies might be equally confiscated; and as for the qualification that, at all events, Parliament might take away what Parliament had given—in the first place, Parliament could not properly take away what it had given (else Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye were not safe), and, in the second place, Parliament did not give the Church of Ireland its property. But what, he asked, was the Roman Catholic grievance which called for so violent a remedy as this? The Catholics in Ireland had at present equality, unless equality implied equality of possessions. They had, in fact, everything they wanted, except their neighbours' goods. The present movement was, in fact, due to a strange combination of Catholics and of enemies of all religious endowments. How novel a view it was that such a disendowment could be legitimate he showed by quotations from Lords Plunket, Palmerston, and Grey, and Mr. Gladstone. After adverting to the special difficulties of a gradual disestablishment, and to the impropriety of calling on her Majesty to act in direct opposition to the terms of her Coronation Oath, he dilated on the positive evils which would result from depriving Ireland of the class of resident gentry supplied now by the clergy, and the substitution of a more intemperate ministry. It would be a conclusion dangerous to England, and inconsistent with the preservation of the Union; but to Ireland it would be fatal. He warned the House not to shrink from deciding as it thought right by the fear of a conflict which it had not provoked with the other House, or with a current of public feeling of which he doubted the existence.

The Earl of Kimberley missed in the preceding speech any reference to justice to Ireland. He himself still saw a distinction between private property, to which there were natural heirs, and Church property, to which he thought the whole nation was heir; and he could not perceive the distinction between the principle of the present proposal for dealing with Church property, and the not very distant dealing with tithes, which was not usually represented as confiscation. He defended, moreover, the plea for the bill drawn from the consideration of Fenianism. It would be dangerous to legislate in a panic on threats of disaffection; but it was wise, when there was disaffection, to legislate with a view to remove its cause. As for the kind of legislation, he himself had at one time been somewhat in favour of concurrent endowment; but to carry out that the consent of the different religious bodies must be obtained, and it now appeared that they repudiated any such plan.

The Bishop of London explained certain expressions of his which had been misconstrued as imputing unworthy motives to the author of the bill. He denied that this bill was founded on the precedent of that of 1833, or of any other Suspensory Bill, and showed that the present bill would entirely stop the action of the Church wherever a vacancy occurred. But his main objection was that there was not before them any scheme of disestablishment. When there was, their Lordships would doubtless consider it carefully; but at present, besides discovering numerous difficulties in the way of forming such a scheme, he could not discover the need for it, or, indeed, among moderate Irish Catholics the desire for it. Peace was what Ireland required. The Irish Church Establishment might be modified with advantage; but to destroy it would be to hand over Ireland altogether to the Roman Catholic Church, and to bring on the repeal of the Union.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord Lyttelton.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

The adjourned debate on the Established Church (Ireland) Bill was opened by the Earl of Carnarvon. He regretted the introduction of the measure, as well because likely to further Ultramontane tendencies as on account of its injustice to persons who had settled in Ireland on the faith of there being there an Established Church and to the most loyal portion of the population. Nor did he think it would answer its supposed purpose, but that, on this last political card being played, we should find ourselves face to face with far harder social questions. But, standing outside the lines of the two great parties for the moment, he could not but see that the position in which the question was now placed was owing only partly to the Opposition, and mainly to the conduct of the present Government. The Government commenced by promising a liberal policy. It redeemed its pledge by offers to endow a Catholic University, and to endow the different Nonconformist bodies in Ireland by a process of levelling up; it then retracted those offers, and raised a cry "the Church in danger;" only to be justified by the gravest political necessity and by its proceeding from a party in which some confidence could be rested. Nothing, he believed, could be more wanton, reckless, and frivolous than to build up together the fortunes of the English and Irish Churches—Churches like in doctrine but utterly unlike in circumstances. Still more, no cry could be more glaringly inconsistent in the mouths of the authors of a measure for the entire disendowment of the Church of England in the West Indies. Considering the past conduct of the Government, he would recommend the Irish Church, while it still retained some vigour, to make terms with her open enemies rather than trust to her friends. As for the question itself, that divided itself into two points—disestablishment and disendowment. However reluctantly, he was ready to accept the disestablishment of a Church, the Church of a minority, which, though not without some great names, had signally failed, as a missionary Church, to make converts, and, as a garrison Church, to conciliate the disaffected. He was ready even to accept its disendowment, but in a modified form; a disendowment that is, by which property dedicated to religious uses should be converted indeed, but not to a lower purpose, and so that a Church, an exotic, but whose feebleness and incapacities were the fault of the State should not be turned out, without provision, "into the cold." He would resist any attempt to do this—which would be iniquitous, which would be impolitic on the part of Roman Catholics themselves; but he could not take the responsibility of rejecting the measure before the House.

Lord Redesdale explained and justified certain expressions of his which had been severely criticised. He still thought that on the principles by which an attack had been defended on the property of the Irish Church, as held by a minority and as a badge of conquest, all property might be confiscated—for property was always in the possession of a minority—and most of the great Irish estates—for they were equally badges of conquest. He remained, too, of opinion that to touch the property of the Irish Church was a sacrilege, and to call upon her Majesty to consent to a measure of this kind would be a most unjustifiable attempt to make her violate her Coronation Oath.

The Duke of Marlborough could not reconcile Lord Carnarvon's criticisms on the bill with his intention to vote for it. He defended the Ministry from Lord Carnarvon's charges against it of inconsistency, causing some Opposition merriment, by drawing the conclusion from expressions which he quoted from Lord Mayo's speech of an intention to endow various professorships in a Catholic University that nothing could be further from a plan for the endowment of such a University. It was Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell who, he contended, had been really inconsistent. He went on to denounce the bill as an attempt to break in pieces the English Church, which had been one with the Irish from the time of the Councils of Constance and Basle; and he denied that the overthrow of the Irish Establishment was called for, on the ground either that it was an offence to the Irish people or that it had failed to accomplish its mission, not, indeed, as a proselytizing Church, which it was not, and ought not to be, but as a national Church.

Lord Dufferin advocated the second reading, not as representing his party, but as an Irishman and a Churchman. He thought the charges of the inutility of the Irish Church Establishment and its injustice and offensiveness to the Catholics of Ireland had been fully made out, and he demanded a remedy for a state of things which now made it hard even for the heir to the throne to visit part of her Majesty's dominions without complications and embarrassments.

The Archbishop of York dwelt upon the impracticability of working the Irish Church if the House passed this Suspensory Bill, which, he warned their Lordships, by reference to other Suspensory Bills, might, though stated to be for a year, last in operation for many years. He attacked the measure as making no proper provision for discipline in the case of vacancies of sees and parishes, as a spoliation of the Protestant laity, whose wrongs no one seemed to have regarded, and as in its financial arrangements unjust and ungenerous. Its advocates did not claim for it that it would do much good, and he could tell them that it would do a great deal of harm. The Irish Church had abuses; but it had had a very difficult part to play, and might eradicate them as the Church of England had eradicated many of its own abuses.

Lord Romilly thought the bill took away no one's property and interfered with no one's rights. Present ecclesiastical incumbents would be entitled to compensation, and possible successors were not injured by losing their chance of succession to places not vacant in a corporation, nor donors to such corporations by a legislative interference with the disposal of their gifts, which was a right acquired by the State in return for having long excepted their property from the rules against perpetuities. It seemed to have been generally assumed on the opposite side that a Church existed for the benefit of the corporation of the Church. But if, as he thought was the truth, it existed for the religious improvement of the nation, he believed these higher interests would be promoted by this bill.

The Archbishop of Armagh declared that the bill would throw the whole ecclesiastical system in Ireland into confusion, and that it would prove especially unjust to the poorer clergy, by taking away the episcopal patronage, which was their peculiar resource. The disestablishment, of which this was the preliminary, was, he earnestly contended, a violation of Lord Castlereagh's compact—acquiesced in by the Catholics themselves—on which the Union was based; and was peculiarly ill-timed now, when the Irish Church was working with unprecedented zeal and success, as, indeed, sufficiently appeared from the difference in the proportion of Churchmen now to what he showed it was in the time of Sir William Petty. If the progress had not of old been always great, let the civil policy answer for it. The State had systematically discountenanced proselytising—it had countenanced the spoliation of the Church. It was said that the Irish Church was the Church of an eighth part of the population. Yes, and it possessed but an eighth part of the tithes. Whatever it had done it had been left to do by itself; and even a great part of its actual income came from the gift of James I. of 111,000 acres for the promotion of the Protestant faith and the benefactions of individual Irishmen. He concluded by a solemn appeal against a measure dangerous to the interests of the Empire and the Royal supremacy, and which would embarrass, though it could not destroy, the Protestant Church of Ireland.

The Earl of Cork supported the bill.

The Duke of Rutland objected to disendowment, as unjust, inexpedient, and uncalled-for. It was confessed by Earl Russell himself that the Irish Church promoted religion and morality. But it was to be put down for the sake of a newly-discovered principle of equality. He denied that it was a badge of conquest—which the Roman Catholic Church much more really was—or that this House should be moved by the fear of dissenting on this subject from the other House, which had already committed political suicide.

The Duke of Somerset deprecated the confounding of disestablishment with disendowment. Disendowment was not the object of the bill; and he denied the obligation of explaining beforehand the working out of the consequential arrangements, which must be matter of future deliberation.

The Marquis of Salisbury inferred from the very exceptional character of this bill, which would throw the whole ecclesiastical system of Ireland into disorder, that the design of it was to prejudice the question when it should come before the future House of Commons. The Bill was said to leave three-fifths of the Irish Church's property to it. But it left this to the clergy. To the Church the measure was one of complete spoliation, as sweeping as human or radical ingenuity could devise, and the principle of which would apply equally to Wales or Cornwall. It was not the less unjust that it dealt with national property, for the principle on which some property was supposed capable of being dealt with by the State he held to be simply evolved from the depths of a liberal consciousness. No case of trusts unfulfilled had been made out; and the solitary plea for the confiscation was that others coveted the Church funds. On the highest ground, then, of justice to the Irish Church and to the Irish Protestants, who had always been loyal, but whose loyalty might not be proof against so ungenerous a return, he called on the House, without paying regard to arguments about Fenianism, or to threats of the consequences of its differing from the House of Commons, to reject so crude and violent and so objectless a measure.

Lord Lyttelton would have been glad had this bill not been introduced this session. But, as it had been, he felt bound to support it by his conviction of the strange and untenable position of the Church of Ireland, the danger and unreasonableness of the identification of whose interests with those of the Church of England he impressed upon the House.

The Earl of Harrowby argued against the bill, as based on a mere desire to gratify a feeling of revenge, entertained, not indeed by the Irish peasantry, but by the priests.

The Bishop of Killaloe opposed the bill. Property was a grievance, he explained, to all who had it not; but this was the only grievance of the enemies of the Irish Church.

The Duke of Argyll moved the adjournment.

The House adjourned at five minutes past 1.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

The Duke of Argyll gladly accepted from a Ministry which had abandoned its party standard, and from Lord Grey, the type of crotchetty politicians, the reproach that the disestablishment of the Irish Church had been brought within the domain of party questions out of the region of abstract speculation. He defended the Bill on the ground of economy of the funds of the Irish Church. This was its object. Members of the other House who had voted for the first Resolution might consistently hereafter vote against a measure of disendowment, and Peers who voted for this Bill might consistently vote even against any future measure of disestablishment. Nor would this Bill kill the Irish Church by inches by means of continual extensions. It would, in all probability, insure a speedy compromise among religious parties in Ireland, and, at all events, could not be extended without the consent of this House. As to its origin, he denied, while severely rebuking Lord Derby for his "parody" of Mr. Gladstone's speech and opponents' speeches in general, the cogency of the accusations against the late Ministry for not having brought forward this question of the Irish Church while absorbed by the question of Reform; and he thought that the Fenian conspiracy, though not connected directly with the Irish Church, was a most proper occasion for the Legislature to show that its conscience had been awakened as to the necessity of diminishing the traditional disaffection which was the *pabulum* of Fenianism. The present Government, as represented by the Secretary for Ireland (since he could not appreciate the Duke of Marlborough's distinction between endowing professorships and endowing a University), had itself evinced a sense of the necessity of doing something. But it had done nothing. The occupants of the Episcopal bench, with the *esprit de corps* existing between all Established Churches, had adopted the ecclesiastical motto, "*Non possumus.*" Hence the task was forced on the Liberal party. And in the plan it had chosen he was convinced it had decided rightly in not attempting to effect that for which, independently of other objections, the funds would have proved totally inadequate—viz., indiscriminate religious endowment. Their plan had been assailed as a violation of the rights of property. But the present question was one of policy, not of property. It was not even the fact that the property enjoyed by the Irish Church was the property of a corporation, for it was the property of any number of separate corporations. But, moreover, the right to corporate property was essentially different from the right to private property; and the State, guided by a conscience enlightened by reason, had a perfect right to deal with property given to religious as well as other public uses. He himself, as a public man, felt free, and even bound, to restore the property of this Church to its true uses, and to take it from a flagrantly unjust use; and believed, Protestant though he was of Protestants, that the interests of Protestantism in Ireland would suffer no detriment.

The Bishop of Oxford read, written broadly over the whole of the Duke of Argyll's courageous speech, the title "Presbyterian." He asserted that, whatever might be alleged, there was a clear intention to disendow, and the expediency and justice of this he denied. The circumstances of the Canadian Church were entirely unlike those of the Irish Church. A nation or Church in its youth could dispense with endowments. A nation's youth was the time of endowments; but a Church which had once been endowed formed, as did men, habits from these circumstances, and it was ungenerous and unfair, in spite of Mr. Spurgeon's congratulations to the Irish Church on its threatened fate, to abandon it, despoiled of its ancient endowment, to an unequal conflict with religious bodies which had not been endowed. He maintained that to confiscate the property of the Irish Church, which was still the Church of St. Patrick, would, besides being most unjust to the 700,000 Protestant souls, be unjust to the Church of Ireland itself, and would be to allot the penalty before allotting the blame—blame which, when the accounts were fairly cast up, would be found to attach first of all to the English Government, which had, as Boulter, Spenser, Swift proved, made the Irish Church the meanest instrument of our misrule. He urged, finally, the rejection of this measure, as what might be, he would repeat, represented as an attempt to buy off assassins, as unfair, since it made the Irish Church the State's whipping-boy; as inexpedient and ungrateful, since it would deprive Ireland of the most intelligent and energetic class of the community; and as a scheme which would, in deference to the sentimental grievance which persons felt at the possession of property by their neighbours, endanger the highest religious and political interests of the country.

Lord Shaftesbury was vehemently opposed to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He, moreover, considered the bill feeble, meagre, and insignificant. But he feared that its rejection on the eve of an election might be used to induce a feeling that the House was opposed to a full inquiry on this subject, and might thus prove injurious to the Irish Church. He concluded by announcing his intention, out of regard to the opinion of friends, of taking no part in the division.

The Duke of Richmond thought the minority argument a dangerous one. At all events, the Legislature would certainly not in past times have entertained a plan for disestablishing the Irish Church; and, as the proportion of its members to the population had increased, there was less reason for doing it now than formerly. He believed that the Irish Church had a perfectly good title to its endowments, and that to deprive it of them would be, on all grounds, impolitic and unjust.

Lord Houghton was of opinion that the arguments which had been urged against this bill were equally opposed to Protestantism at large and to all reformation whatever. The bill was, he thought, required on every principle of justice. The grievance which it was designed to remedy had been ridiculed by the Bishop of Oxford as a sentimental grievance. But he could tell him that sentimental grievances might become very practical ones if not attended to.

Lord Brandon considered that the Irish Church could make out a good historical claim to its estates, which were not, in fact, spoils of the Roman Catholic Church, and that there was no connection between Fenianism and this question. He had been unable to discover any parallel to this bill but in the history of the sorceress Medea. The Church of England and of Ireland was one, and injury to the one would be injury to the other. As for the question of the interests of Ireland supposed to be likely to be promoted by this bill, the best thing for Ireland would be to give it peace and develope its natural resources, but politically to leave it alone.

Lord Granard thought there was a good deal in the argument for the bill based upon Fenianism, and very little in that against it derived from the probability that disestablishment would have the effect of doing away with the clergy in their character of resident gentry.

Lord Clancarty and Lord Russell both rose on Lord Granard's resuming his seat. There were loud calls from the Opposition Benches for Lord Russell, and no counter cries from the other side; but, after some pause, on Lord Hardwicke's claiming precedence for Lord Clancarty, on the ground of an arrangement suggested by Lord Granville on Friday, that there should be, as far as possible, an alternation of speakers from the two sides of the House, Lord Russell gave way, and Lord Clancarty opposed the bill.

Lord Russell was of opinion that great art had been used in avoiding the real question at issue, and in throwing dirt on opponents; and he drew a parallel between the political conduct of certain former members of the houses of Russell and Stanley. Passing lightly by objections to the bill on points of detail, which might be easily corrected in committee, and the advantages alleged to accrue to Ireland from the presence of the clergy as a body of resident gentry, he contended that the Irish Church not only failed in promoting religion and morality, which were the only true objects of a Church, but worked great harm by keeping up among the people the feeling of an inequality. This might, indeed, have been assuaged had Mr. Pitt's pledge given to the Union been redeemed. As it was, a cure of this grievance of inequality was imperatively demanded. He himself at one time had thought, but he thought no longer, that an endowment of the other religious bodies in Ireland would be sufficient. The Conservative party in this House appeared ready to reject the measure of relief which this bill contained, notwithstanding its approval by a majority of the House of Commons; but he warned them, by reference to the precedents of the Catholic Relief, Corn Law Repeal, and Reform Bills, that if this bill were rejected, bills would be sent up from the other House by still increasing majorities for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. He proceeded to defend the conduct of the late Ministry in not having undertaken a measure of this sort together with a Reform Bill, and concluded by expressing his confident conviction that none of the fatal consequences predicted by the opponents of this bill would follow.

The Lord Chancellor said that this bill professed to be a mere corollary, and that the proposition whence it followed, which had not been brought, indeed, before this House, was embodied in the resolution of the House of Commons, that the Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an Established Church, which implied both disendowment and disestablishment. These were the real issues now at stake. But the bill, the very title of which was a misnomer, was, apart from the consequences which it involved, so full of faults of detail that the only possible way of remedying it in committee would be by striking out every clause. By it the succession of the Church, uninterrupted for ages, would be broken off, not because something had been determined, but because it might be—with the result that the national Church would be placed in a worse position than any voluntary Church, and that the working in the different dioceses of the island would become entirely unequal. In the course of a very elaborate review of the bill, for which he denied that the Act of 1833 was any precedent, he showed that the consequences to the families of deceased bishops and incumbents would be calamitous; that one of the most practical results would be, by suspending the patronage of the bishops, to deprive seventy out of every seventy-five curates of all chance of benefices; and that generally the action of the Church, and the process of augmentation of poor livings by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to which the faith of Parliament was pledged, would be paralysed. Then, passing from the details, he claimed the authority of Lord Palmerston for the conclusion that the Act of Union was against the bill; and distinguished the legislative interference with the Church Establishment in Australia and Jamaica from the present attempt. But the bill was said to be required as an act of justice. Now, there being admittedly no rival claimants, there could be no injustice in the retention by the Irish Church of its property—unless, indeed, the possession of property by an Establishment were an injustice to other religious bodies, which would be a principle as fatal to the English as to the Irish Church Establishment, since the question of numerical proportion would then be immaterial. On the contrary, the injustice would be in disturbing a settlement to which much of the physical prosperity of Ireland was due, and in burdening the Protestant population with the necessity of creating a new fund for the support of religion. He thought no better of the other ground on which this bill was put—viz., policy. It was the land question on which popular interest was concentrated, and the present was an English, not an Irish question. The bill, then, would not conciliate the disaffected, but it would offend and irritate the most thrifty and loyal portion of the nation; it would produce two classes of absentees—the Protestant clergy and gentry; still further, it would cripple and dishearten the Protestant Church in Ireland, driving those outside the large towns into Catholicism, and, however deep now the affection of Englishmen for their Church, perhaps preparing the way for the overthrow even of that; and this legislative interference with corporate property might prove perilous to the rights of private property, which rested, like corporate property, upon law, and the law as to which was equally susceptible of change. He concluded by keenly criticising the origin and objects of the bill, and by advising the House, without being moved by the decision come to by the House of Commons, to judge the bill on its own merits and to reject it as an attack on sacred property, on the supremacy of the Crown, and on the interests of Protestantism and of peace in Ireland.

After a much interrupted personal explanation by the Earl of Carnarvon,

Earl Granville, in a lively reply to the objections to the bill, drew attention again to his arguments, which remained unanswered, respecting the disestablishment of the Church in the colonies. He would not follow the Lord Chancellor's minute criticisms on the details of the bill, but he believed them capable of full defence. He then adverted to the observations of the Bishop of Oxford, who, however, he said, had spoken with so much gaiety of the probable consequences from the bill that it was impossible to think he believed the fortunes of the Church of England in jeopardy; to expressions which he deplored of the Primate of Ireland on the division of races in that country; to attacks, in particular by Lord Salisbury, on his quotation of the opinions of foreigners, and to the arguments of Lord Derby and other Peers on the obligation of the Coronation Oath.

The House then divided:—

For the second reading	97
Against	192
Majority against the second reading	—95

The House adjourned at five minutes to 3 o'clock.

THE SNIDER RIFLE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

PARAGRAPHS have lately appeared from time to time tending to throw doubts upon the efficiency of the Snider rifle and ammunition. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire whether there are sound grounds for the uneasiness which these rumours are calculated to promote, and to explain the actual position of the question at this moment. In the remarks which we have occasionally made upon breechloading rifles we have always insisted upon the necessity of regarding the connexion between a gun and its cartridge as so intimate that for all practical purposes gun and cartridge are one. We are speaking, of course, of those breechloading systems in which, like the Snider, the gas check is thrown upon the cartridge. In such a system the cartridge serves at the moment of firing as an expansible lining to the breech of the gun. Upon the prompt and sufficient expansion of this lining in the first place, and upon the prompt and sufficient support which it receives on expansion from the breech and chamber of the gun, depend the completeness with which the closure against a possible escape of gas is effected. Failure in this respect may, therefore, arise from one of two causes. Either the lining may in itself be too weak, too inelastic, too liable to rend or break, or the support afforded by the gun may be insufficient, incomplete, or unequal. In other words, the cartridge may not be adapted to the chamber of the gun, or the chamber of the gun may be ill adapted to the cartridge. But it is quite evident that the success does not depend upon the gun by itself, or upon the cartridge by itself. There is, to return to our first point, so close and intimate a relation between the two that they are practically inseparable. Therefore, in speaking of the Snider, we have invariably spoken of the "system"—an expression which we intended to include the two elements of gun and cartridge. On the first introduction of the system it was defective in one of its elements—the strength of the cartridge. The Pötet cartridge base is inherently a weak and uncertain construction, and before the manufacture had proceeded very far it became evident that a change in the cartridge was necessary, and that this change must take the form of an addition of strength to the base of the cartridge. Accordingly, cartridge No. 1 was abandoned, and cartridge No. 2 was introduced. This construction of base was retained in the various modifications of patterns 3 and 4 cartridges,—modifications which all embodied some slight improvement in the bullet, or in some detail of the ammunition. But the base remained the same, and the base is the most important part of the cartridge. With a view to economising the production of the cartridges and for no other reason whatever, a further change was made last summer in their construction. The quantity of brass in the case and the thickness of brass in the base were reduced, the result being a cartridge somewhat less strong than Nos. 2, 3, and 4. The cartridge was designated No. 5, and it is known generally to the service by the brown paper covering, which was substituted for the white paper hitherto used. In the course of this year's practice it has appeared that the pattern No. 5 cartridge is not strong enough to cover all the perhaps inevitable variations in fit of the breech action of the arms in possession of the troops or possible imperfections in the cartridges themselves. That is to say, although sufficiently strong and perfectly trustworthy when the breech action closes with the exactness which, when the cartridge was introduced, it was assumed could be observed, there may and, as the event has proved, does arise a hazardous combination when the cartridge has to endure the increased and abnormal strain entailed by loose-fitting breech action, or when the base of the cartridge itself is in any way defective. The balance, in short, is too nice, the margin of safety too small, to cover the slight variations which no precautions probably can wholly exclude in manufacture on a large scale. The effect of any failure of this sort, whether in gun or cartridge, is an escape of gas, possibly causing the blowing open with more or less of violence, and with more or less of danger to the firer, of the breech-block. A small percentage of casualties of this sort have occurred at Aldershott and Portsmouth, and the practice with this particular pattern of cartridge has, in consequence, been suspended. The remedy is obviously simple enough. It consists in returning to the original strength of cartridge, with which no failure of this sort occurred; and this remedy has been adopted in the No. 6 cartridge, of stouter construction, which is now being issued to the troops,—a cartridge strong enough to cover any reasonable or, indeed, undue misfit in the breech of the gun. It is well to observe, with reference to the temporarily suspended No. 5 cartridge, that this ammunition, and no other, was used in Abyssinia, without, as we learn on excellent authority, a single casualty. The experience of the army generally at home has also been favourable to this particular cartridge; and the percentage of failures on the total number of rounds fired has been so small that in a less critical age they would probably have been disregarded altogether. There is still something to be said with regard to the arms themselves. Our experience of the Snider rifle has brought to light what we must regard as a defect in the breech action—the defect, namely, that in the event of such a failure as we have described the breech-block is liable to be blown open. It is now under consideration, we believe, to endeavour to obviate this by applying an arrangement—and several plans have been suggested for the purpose—by which the breech-block, even if the cartridge, from whatever cause, does give way, will still be locked securely down. This alteration, if it can be easily and inexpensively applied, is to be regarded not merely as a measure of extra precaution, but as a measure of economy, for it will permit of a weaker, and therefore less expensive cartridge being employed—such a cartridge, for example, as No. 5, which may fail once in many hundreds of thousands of rounds, but which will then fail harmlessly—instead of No. 6, which can hardly fail under any circumstances. This is we believe, the whole truth of the recent distorted and exaggerated "failures," and we may add that the statement which recently appeared in the *Owl*, to the effect that the guns were liable to wear out readily in the breech action, is incorrect. Snider rifles exist which have fired nearly 50,000 rounds and remain serviceable. It may be well to notice, for the benefit of those who use breechloaders, that in one or two instances barrels have been burst by the use of cartridges accidentally made up without powder. This is on the face of it a strange result; but it is easily explained. The fulminate of the cap has sufficient force to project the bullet a short distance up the barrel. The firer does not notice that the bullet has not delivered itself. He loads and fires again, and the obstruction caused by the first bullet necessarily produces rupture of the barrel. It is, therefore, specially important to notice, in using a breechloading rifle, any weakness of recoil, and in such cases to observe whether the barrel is clear before reloading. There have been a few complaints, we understand, of the accuracy of fire of the present bullet at the longer ranges. But the reports are stated to differ upon this subject. If, however, the complaints can be established, there need be no difficulty in resorting to a pattern of bullet (3 or 4), the shooting of which leaves nothing to be desired. But it is important to notice that this objection has no connexion whatever with the strength of the cartridge, and the few reported instances of breech-blocks blown open.

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A KRUPP GUN.—The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* for May gives the particulars of some experiments made in November last at Essen with a nine-inch breech loading Krupp gun of cast steel. The experiments were carried on under the superintendence of two Russian officers of Artillery. The gun measured 15 feet in length, was rifled with 32 grooves, and weighed 13½ tons. The object was to find the charge of powder required to impart to a projectile weighing 275 lbs. an initial velocity of 400 to 433 yards a second, and to ascertain whether the cannon would bear a sufficient number of such rounds to enable it to be pronounced a serviceable arm. The number of rounds was fixed beforehand at 700, to be fired as rapidly as possible. Four sorts of powder were tried, one being a powder manufactured in Prussia to match a sample of large-grained rifled cannon powder obtained from England. At first the Navez-Leurs ballistic apparatus was used, being subsequently replaced by the chronograph invented by Captain Leboulangé, of the Belgian artillery, who assisted at the experiments. This chronograph by a simple mechanism estimates the initial velocity by the difference between the respective times of falling of two weights. After 117 rounds, the most effective charge of powder was pronounced to be 43 pounds of fine grained Prussian, which gave an average initial velocity of 417 yards per second. The results obtained with the imitation English or Armstrong powder were pronounced unsatisfactory. The 583 rounds remaining to complete the test were spread over nine days, and in all of them, with the exception of 46, in which "tubular prismatic" charge of 45 pounds were fired, the standard charge of 43 pounds of Prussian powder was adhered to. The report upon the gun at the close of the experiments may be summed up as follows:—Initial velocity unimpaired by the 700 rounds. The enlargement of the chamber practically reached it maximum after the sixteenth round, and did not alter generally afterwards, but the greatest increase in vertical diameter (0·017 inch) was reached in one particular direction after the 100th round, while the maximum horizontal enlargement (0·022 inch) was attained at the 50th. Striæ showed faintly at the base of the grooves after the 117th round, and although they increased in size to the end of the experiments, they did not assume a character of gravity. The breech-closing mechanism worked with great facility throughout; all its parts were found intact and in perfect order after the 100th round, and this portion of the gun was pronounced to answer all the requirements of artillery service.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A horse, spring-cart, and harness
5 heavy cart horses, subject to trial
A lot of stock horses
Drays and carts, waggons, buggies, harness, &c.

Horses
Vehicles, &c.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horse, and
Vehicles.

Butchers. Butchers.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell, THIS DAY, at their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat sheep, from Camden, paddock fed.

BLOOD STOCK.

Annual and Spring Sale, MONDAY, September 7th.

BURT and CO. will submit to public competition at the above Sale, the following Horses, from various well-known studs,

HORSES.

FLYING PIEMAN, foaled in 1855 (imported). Got by the Flying Dutchman out of Euqation
COSSACK, ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Hercules—Topsy
LUNATIC, ch. h., 8 years, by Pitsford—Destiny
DEERFOOT, b. h., 6 years, by New Warrior—Miss Morgan
WIZARD, br. h., 10 years, by Sleight-of-hand—Jenny Lind
ALBERT, ch. c., 3 years, by Archer—Georgiana
CRUSADER, b. h., 4 years, by Protector—Calypso
SPRITE, b. c., 2 years, by Stafford—Sylph
WARWICK, gr. c., 2 years, by Stafford—Galatea
CIRCASSIAN, b. h., 5 years, by Chevalier—Chalice
THE DANE, b. h., 2 years, by Denmark
KINGFISHER, br. c., 3 years, by Fisherman—Melesina
ROMULUS, b. c., 2 years, by New Warrior—Rowena
CUPID, b. c., 2 years, by Magus—Cooramin, mare
EUGENE, ch. h., 4 years, by Lord of the Mills—Eugenie
MAMELUKE, ch. c., 2 years, by Spartan—Lady Julia
GLADIATEUR, b. c., 3 years, by Flying Pieman—Days of Old
VAMPIRE, b. st., 5 years, by Sleight-of-hand
ALBANY, br. g., 5 years, by Chevalier—Nanfan.

MARES.

PEERESS, ch. f., 3 years, by Cossack—Princess
SWEETBRIAR, ch. f., 3 years, by Freetrader—Sophy
OPERA, b. f., 3 years, by New Warrior—Cassandra
ROSSINETTE, b. f., 3 years, by Cossack, Rowena
CHARITY, ch. f., 3 years, by New Warrior—Cashmere
HARD TIMES, ch. f., 2 years, by New Warrior—Rivolet
ALICIA, ch. f., 3 years, by Spartan—Atalanta
JUANITA, b. f., 3 years, by Spartan—Julia
ROSE OF AUSTRALIA, b. m., 6 years, by Flying Pieman—Days of Old
DORA, b. m., 4 years, by New Warrior—Koh-i-Noor
AGNES, b. f., 2 years, by Yattendon—Y. Moonshine
COUNTESS, b. m., aged, by Magus—Queen, with yearling foal by Stafford (imported).
☞ Pedigrees and performances, see catalogue.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

BURT and CO. are instructed by A. Thompson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their sale, on MONDAY, September 7th,
COSSACK, a ch. h., 6 years old, bred by John Lee, Esq., and got by Sir Hercules, out of Topsy, by Young Marquis, &c.
Cossack's descent from the famous sire of The Barb, together with his great performances as a 3-year-old winning at one meeting the Maiden Plate, Rous Handicap and Queen's Plate, stamp him as one of the best horses of the day, for either racing or stud purposes.

Randwick Spring Meeting.

Randwick Course Gate
St. Leger Stand, made to hold 1200 people
Derby Stand, made to hold 400 people
Six Publicans' Booths, under St. Leger Stand
One Publican's Booth, under Derby Stand
Accommodation Stable and Yard
Cake and Fruit Stalls.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by the Australian Jockey Club to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock,
The gate, Derby and St. Leger Stands, cake and fruit-stands
Publicans' booths, accommodation stable and yard.
During the ensuing Spring Races.
Terms, for the Gate, one-half of purchase money on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder previous to 3 o'clock p.m. on the Derby Day.
For the Booths, Stands, &c., cash on the fall of the hammer.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. C. C. Robinson, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
186 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.
Buyers are particularly invited to attend this sale, if they wish to purchase the best quality.

Ellis and Co.'s Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from S. Scholey, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 very prime fat sheep, to arrive by steamer from the Hunter.

Every FRIDAY.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, pigs, dead pigs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock,
The usual weekly sale of dairy produce, consisting of Fresh roll and keg butter, from all the best dairies; colonial cheese, including the "No. 6," and many other first-class brands, superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Oaten hay, lucerne, straw, &c.
At Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, roasters, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, &c.
Dead pigs, hides, sheepskins, calfskins
One first-class cow with calf at foot.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese, 1 ton prime bacon and hams
Oranges, honey, lard, &c.

BELL and WALTON (late N. W. Raven) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.
At the Sydney Auction Mart, 791, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Turkeys, ducks, and other poultry &c.
Pigs, suckers, calves, one superior milch goat,
60 cases fresh roll butter, from best dairies
50 kegs prime butter, ditto ditto
Fresh eggs, garden honey, hides, beeswax, &c.
39 cases cheese, from Vanderville, Gledswood, and all the celebrated dairies of The Oaks, Camden, &c.
1 ton corn-fed bacon, maize, sundries, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, and maize.
At 12 o'clock,
50 carcases corn-fed pork, poultry, eggs, fresh roll butter, calves, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Sydney Terminus, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A new bullock dray.
Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Sydney Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
4 tons Camden Park lucerne
4 tons Swedish turnips.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at Railway Station,
Hay, straw, maize, 10 trucks wood, &c.,
At quarter-past 10, at Meat Sheds,
6 bodies fat beef.

Fat Sheep. Fat Sheep.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at quarter-past 11 o'clock, at Black Swan Yards,
400 fat sheep, in lots; also poultry, pigs, calves, butter, eggs, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th August, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, bones
Kauri gum, &c.
Terms, cash.

KAURI GUM, KAURI GUM, KAURI GUM.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 28th August, at 12 o'clock,
49 cases kauri gum.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th August, at a quarter past 11 o'clock,
200 casks tallow
1260 hides
Hair, &c., &c.
Also, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
Harness, bridle, sole and kip leather.
Terms, cash.

Kangaroo Skins.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th August, at half-past 11 o'clock,
9 bales kangaroo skins.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th August, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, and shankbones.
Terms, cash.

☞ FRIDAY, August 28, 1868.
At the Australian Bonded Store.

Bottled Porter and Ale
Barclay's Brown Stout
Champagne Bottles, quarts and pints
Bass's Pale Ale, quarts.

Just landed, ex Damascus.

To Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, August 28, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 casks, each 4 dozen, Barclay's brown stout, quarts
Champagne bottles
10 cases, each 4 dozen, Barclay's brown stout, quarts
10 casks, each 8 dozen, ditto ditto, pints
15 ditto, each 4 dozen quarts, Bass's pale ale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, August 28th, 1868.

10 Cases Pier Glasses
Pier Glasses
Pier Glasses.

Just landed ex Damascus.

To Furniture Dealers, Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, August 28th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A superior shipment gilt chimney glasses, viz.—
36 x 24
40 x 30
50 x 40
36 x 24
40 x 30.
Rosewood frames, dining-room chairs
Also, about 5 cwt. finest picked horsehair (colts').
Terms at sale.
☞ Sale will take place at Rooms, immediately after the sale at Australian Bond.

THIS DAY, August 28th, 1868.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Syringa, ———, master, from Glasgow.
PIANOFORTE.
Damaged by seawater.

To Cabinetmakers, Musicians, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 28th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case, containing pianoforte, with all faults, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Redmond Carroll.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the above insolvent estate, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 28th instant, on the Premises, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock,
Law books, superior and useful household furniture, consisting of loo tables, chairs, chiffonieres, couches, sofas, pictures, lamps, chest drawers, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

☞ On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock.

"THE LIGHTHOUSE HOTEL,"
Bathurst and Sussex Streets.

A SALE by Public Auction of the Lease, License, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade, Household Furniture, &c.,&c., of this first-class Hotel, will take place as above (unless previously disposed of privately).

N.B.—It is only incumbent upon private purchasers to take the contents of the bar fixtures, fittings, license, &c., &c., at a fixed price, with the additional privilege of purchasing (prior to the sale) any or the whole of the household furniture by valuation.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Proprietor of the Lighthouse Hotel, who intends leaving the colony by the next Panama Mail, to sell by public auction (unless privately disposed of, for which he is open to an offer), on the premises, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
The lease, license, stock-in-trade, including the furniture, &c., &c.
_ The house is well known, extremely commodious (18 rooms), and commands a first-class bar and general trade, and the rent very moderate.
Terms very liberal.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Fancy Goods.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, clothing, fancy goods, &c.
Terms, cash.

13 Victoria, Cap. 17,
in accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with them on the dates specified, as follows:—

1866.

July—2, red blanket; 4, gold brooch and gold pair earrings, 9 vols. books, silver-plated cream jug, gold ring; 7, glazier's diamond; 9, fine gold guard, dress, dresspiece and lining; 11, coat, vest, and handkerchief; 16, spring balance; 17, pair trousers, pair sheets; 18, black vest; 26, 6 silver spoons, pair salts, and 2 pepper castors; 28, morning wrapper, box clothing, revolver.

August—3, 3 surveyors' instruments; 10, 1 whitewash brush, 1 gold ring; 15, gold watch 10678, guard, ring, and scarf pin; 16, case mathematical instruments; 18, silver fork and spoon, set gold studs, 3 rings and gold watch; 21, gold keeper ring.

September—1st, opera glass; 3rd, photographic head rest and box chemicals, meerschaum pipe, skirt; 11th, silver hunting English lever watch 51858 and gold guard; 18th, pair gold earrings, 3 gold brooches, and gold bracelet; 22nd, 2 gold rings, silver watch 45702 and key, 1 book; 24th, crape shawl, vest.

October—1st, coat, gold English watch (by Midge); 2nd, mantle and skirt, 2 planes, tweed vest, flannel shirt; 17th, silver watch 7937 and albert; 18th, 2 gold rings; 20th, silver watch 18923 and steel albert; 22nd, 2 books; 24th, gold open-face English lever watch 14084, pair gold earrings, and 2 gold bracelets, basket of carpenter's tools; 25th, silver watch 42314 and chain, 16 volumes books; 27th, diamond necklace, 2 music books; 31st, silver watch 21028.

November—2nd, vest and trousers; 3rd, music book; 8th, shawl, dress, &c.; 13th, gold repeater watch 3662 and gold guard; 16th, cluster diamond ring (11 stones), and 1 wedding ring, silver hunting English lever watch 12394; 17th, card case, brooch, and cross; 20th, coat, gilt watch 20884; 21st, gold chain, split ring, key and seal; 28th, skirt; 29th, 2 music books and draught board.

December—1st, tea caddy and pair goloshes; 10th, 1 vest; 11th, 1 gold albert; 19th, spirit gauge; 20th, pair gold earrings; 21st, coat, fife; 24th, oil painting and picture, horse rug; 29th, gold hunting geneva watch 59945.

1867.

January—7th, gold open-face watch 35437, silver hunting watch 311148 and gold albert, 1 gold cameo brooch and 1 miniature brooch; 14th, silver watch 21962; 15th, claret jug, pair sheets, table cover, pencil case; 24th, coat.

February—7th, diamond ring; 8th, large camphorwood trunk; 9th, shawl and dresspiece; 11th, camphorwood trunk; 20th, silver watch 347.

March—4th, gold open-face lever watch (by Bishop), 1 American clock; 5th, quilt, gold ring; 8th, dress and jacket, black coat, gold guard; 9th, silver chain and gold key; 12th, muslin dress and jacket; 15th, 7 hollow and round planes; 16th, hearthrug; 23rd, brass clock, diamond ring; 26th, pair trousers; 30th, ring.

April—2nd, 3 small hearthrugs, trousers and vest; 5th, gold English open face stop watch 57391; 10th, 11 vols. books; 13th, gold hunting watch 5158, and gold curb guard, silver watch 6659; 15th, dress; 17th, inverness cape; 24th, alpacca umbrella; 26th, piece black cloth; 27th, gold open face English lever watch 57787, by Clarke and Son; 30th, silver watch 5147.

May—4th, silver snuff-box; 6th, coat, vest, and trousers, 2 capes; 9th, silver open face watch 23206, and gold albert; 11th, boy's jacket; 16th, manifold writer, map of New South Wales; 17th, pair of spectacles; 20th, silver lever watch 6752; 23rd, pair boots, and piece flannel; 30th, writing desk, book and telescope; 31st, gold hunting lever watch 62945.

June—1st, silver watch 14543, gold guard, Colt's revolver, and crape shawl; 3rd, gold pencil case; 4th, gold guard; 6th, gold ring; 8th, globe, and 7 vols. books; 11th, gold watch 13272, diamond ring, and silver snuff-box, set gold studs; 19th, flute.

July—1st, flute; 2nd, coat; 6th, silver open-face English lever watch, 13839, and guard, large kerosene lamp; 9th, gold hunting English patent lever watch 18768, and albert; 10th, large kerosene lamp; 12th, gold open-face English lever watch 6432; 27th, chiffoniere, with plateglass back, 6 mahogany chairs.

August—3rd, field-glass, toilet glass, pair trousers and toilet cover; 10th, silver watch 19402; 16th, nightdress, pair gold spectacles; 19th, gold brooch; 22nd, gold keeper ring; 27th, gold ring, gold albert.

September—20th, gold hunting watch 8452, gold albert and gold locket; 21st, diamond ring (17 diamonds); 22nd, pair razors, medal, &c., double-barrel gun; 24th, gold hunting English lever watch 1624, gold hunting English lever (by Adams and Son, Royal Exchange) 5593, gold albert and diamond ring (8 diamonds); 30th, cottage pianoforte (Broadwood).

October—2nd, gold hunting English lever watch 11930; 4th, 2 gold bracelets, 1 gold chain, 1 gold necklet, 2 gold brooches, gold pencil case and 3 gold rings, 6 light vests; 7th, box and bag sundries; 8th, crimean shirt; 11th, crimean shirt; 19th, 6 tablespoons, black cloth coat; 29th, gold bracelet and pair gold earrings; 30th, coffee tin and stand; 31st, gold open-face lever watch 1604 (by Tobias and Co.), gold open-face skeleton lever watch 8731, gold hunting watch 26159.

November—4th, Gold open face English lever watch 230, gold brooch and set studs; 7th, gold ring and chain; 8th, gold hunting watch 30937; 16th, mourning ring, gold locket, pair ear-rings, silver knife fork and spoons; 19th, piece black merino; 20th, pair gold ear-rings, silver watch 810; 21st, gold hunting watch 4912, gold albert; 25th, silver watch 125, enema in case; 26th, 1 plane, 1 gold ring; 27th, 2 hair bracelets, 1 bog oak bracelet and brooch, 1 gold bracelet, 2 gold brooches, gold scarf pin, 2 gold chains, pair sleeve links, 5 gold rings and necktie; 29th, chain and set studs.

December—3rd, 2 gold rings; 6th, 1 lever clock; 10th, ring; 13th, gold brooch; 18th, gold open-face English lever watch and gold guard, gold bracelet, pair earrings, pin, 6 rings, locket and seal; 24th, jacket and remnant, gold open-face English lever watch 17222 and gold guard.

1868.

January—6th, 2 whips; 8th, gold open-face lever watch 3011 (Walker, London); 10th, gold hunting English lever watch 16558; 11th, gold necklet and cross; 13th, 1 oil painting; 14th, 1 composing stick; 20th, gold ring; 28th, gold hunting watch 29117 and guard; 31st, piece green silk; 30th, pair trousers and vest.

February—4th, box tools; 6th, shawl, gold hunting English lever watch, by Adams and Son, Royal Exchange, London; 7th, gold hunting lever watch, by Robert Roskell; 11th, silver-gilt hunting watch 77034 and gold albert; 19th, gold hunting lever watch 14173; 29th, 2 ship's chronometers, 1 barometer, 1 aneroid, 1 sextant, timepiece, lot of charts, lot of books, and medicine chest.

March—2nd, gold chain; 4th, shawl, morning wrapper, 3 gold rings, plaid shawl, gold hunting English lever watch 10753 and gold albert; 5th, tablecloth; 7th, trousers and vest, gold ring; 9th, gold chain, ring, and locket; 14th, pair gold studs; 16th, gold English lever watch 30571 and gold chain, by H. Westropp, London; 17th, telescope; 21st, musical box; 26th, gold lever watch 1502; 27th, Bible.

April—3rd, lady's waterproof cloak, gold ring; 4th, coat, vest, and spirit flask; 9th, silver hunting lever watch 23576; 11th, gold necklet and 2 gold bracelets; 15th, gold signet ring; 20th, pair boots; 21st, silver hunting watch 7468; 22nd, silver hunting lever watch 248, by Beckman, Sydney; 25th, lady's gold hunting enamelled watch 8659, solid silver cup, 2 gold guard chains; 27th, pair lady's boots; 29th, silver hunting watch 1087, a quantity of the Orchestral Bouquet of Dance Music for a full band.

Also,
A number of small pledges under 5s.
Terms, cash.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing, boots, jewellery, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

On account of whom it may concern.
With all faults.

For Imperative Unreserved Sale.

Plain Tray Toilet Glasses
Moulded ditto ditto
B. box ditto ditto
Fancy Twisted Pillar ditto ditto
Marble Tray ditto
Fancy and Well-hole ditto ditto
British Plate Dressers
Ditto ditto Maple and Rosewood Chimney Glasses.
Also,
6 Cases Plain and Coloured Engravings.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
30 cases toilet and chimney glasses
British plate dressers, &c.
6 cases plain and coloured engravings.
Terms at sale.

The attention of Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally, is directed to this bona fide sale, as the whole shipment must be positively sold to the highest bidder, in accordance with instructions from the shippers, received by the last Panama mail.
Full particulars in future issue.

WIDE BAY PINE.

The cargo of the Alpha, just arrived from Maryborough.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, in lots to suit purchasers.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, 28th August, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of Wide Bay Pine, just arrived ex Alpha, about 45,000 feet, including
1-inch sawn pine, 12 and 14 inches wide
½-inch ditto, 12 to 18 ditto ditto
1-inch ditto, 12 to 18 ditto ditto
1-inch ditto, 20 to 30 ditto ditto
3 x 1 ditto
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town.

Box Palings, Battens
Joists and Quartering, Staves.

For Sale by Auction, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at Brown's Wharf (next the bridge), THIS DAY, 28th August, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of the Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town, comprising
11,000 6-feet superior box paling
25,000 5-feet extra ditto ditto
9,000 wattle staves, 2 feet 8, 3 feet 6, and 4 feet
12,000 feet superior full cut battens
6,000 feet timber, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, and 6 x 2.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, August 29th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

A magnificent Billiard Table, manufactured by Thurston and Co., with Balls, Cues, Marking Board, &c., complete.
Removed from GOVERNMENT HOUSE for the convenience of sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, August 29th, at 11 o'clock,
The billiard table used by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his stay in Sydney.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above is now on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

WINFIELD'S BEDSTEADS.
Just landed, ex Agnes Rose.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Warehousemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of these superior bedsteads, consisting of—
4-post bedsteads, square roof, double curtain rods, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6
4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet
4 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 2 feet 9
4 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 2 feet 6.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

An elegantly-built Aviary, 5 feet x 4 feet, movable on rollers, and finished in the most superior manner, containing a Collection of Rare and Choice Birds.

To Naturalists, Bird Fanciers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
An elegant aviary, containing a variety of choice birds.
The above will be on view on Friday.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

Valuable and handsomely bound Books
Very handsome Inlaid Escritoire Bookcase
Choice Engravings, in maple frames
Very superior Electro-plate, nearly new
Richly Cut Glass
Lustres, Cut Drops
Vases, Statuettes
Telescope Dining Table, 3 spare leaves
Massive Dining-room Suite
Sideboard
Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, in walnut and silk damask, consisting of Lounge
Easy Chair
Garibaldi Chair
6 Chairs
Pier Glass, 50 x 40, in gilt frame
Handsome 8-day Clock
Massive 4-Post Tubular Brass Bedstead and Bedding
Washstand and Dressing Table
Double-winged Wardrobe, plate-glass centre door
Towel Horse, Boot Rack
Kitchen Utensils
Poultry
And a variety of sundries too numerous to mention.

To Upholsterers, Gentlemen Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Hollands, Calicos, Flannels, Clothing, &c., &c.
Now landing ex Brockham.

THIS DAY, 28th,
at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
70 packages of the above, now landing, as under—
Rough browns
Slate hollands
Irish linen
72 inch grey calicoes
36 ditto ditto ditto
Imitation welsh flannels
Imitation saxony ditto
Croydon sheeting
Linen ticks
Coloured flannels
Black coburgs
Black alpacas
Mantle hollands
Fancy gambroons
Dress materials
Longcloths
Croydons
Fancy crimean shirts
White shirts
Fancy doe trousers
Dark doe suits
Pall Mall coats
Fancy tweed vests
Mole trousers
B. and Y. ditto, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Damaged Grey Calicos.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Syringa.

THIS DAY, 28
at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

		much	slightly
LC	91—1 bale 36-inch greys	7	7
	92—1 ditto ditto	9	11
	93—1 ditto 30 ditto	7	13
	—Ditto ditto ditto	8	8
	95—1 ditto ditto ditto	5	5
	Ditto ditto	2	4
	96—1 ditto 8-4	5	
	Ditto	5	6
	Ditto	5	4

Terms, net cash.

Rough Browns
Waterproof Tweeds.

THIS DAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 cases rough browns, assorted Nos.
1 ditto waterproof 6-4 tweeds.
Terms, liberal.

Entire Cargo of the Courier des Mers, from Bourbon, with a well-assorted Cargo of SUGARS,
comprising 17,925 Small Mats
Fine Counters
Bright Yellow Crystals
Medium Counters
Good Rations.
☞ In Small Mats.

Important to Merchants, Speculators, and the Grocery Trade generally.

Under Instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, August 28, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Courier des Mers, from Bourbon, comprising—
MM—22 tons, small mats
BMF—29 ditto, ditto
OO—10 ditto, ditto
VV—28 ditto, ditto
LL—21 ditto, ditto
GG—10 ditto, large mats
II—16 ditto, small mats
GR—19 ditto, ditto
UU—19 ditto, large mats
AB—11 ditto, small mats
MM over 2—24 ditto, ditto
VV over 2—17 ditto, small mats
RR—6 ditto, ditto
AA—9 ditto, ditto
JJ—3 ditto, ditto
NN—5 ditto, ditto
YY—11 ditto, large mats
XX—20 ditto, small mats
BM—24 ditto, ditto
KK—11 ditto, large mats
BM over 2—22 ditto, small mats
RL—15 ditto, ditto
ZZ—5 ditto, ditto
BB—6 ditto, ditto
DG—5 ditto, ditto
PY—9 ditto, ditto
ZZ over 3—2 ditto, ditto
SS over 1—2 ditto, ditto
PG over 1—7 ditto, ditto
QQ—16 ditto, ditto
PG over 2—6 ditto, ditto
CV—2 ditto, ditto
SS—12 ditto, ditto
PP—6 ditto, ditto
KK—25 ditto, large mats
FF—4 ditto, small mats
BJ—4 ditto, ditto
LL over 5 x 6—5 ditto, ditto
LL over 4—4 ditto, ditto
LL over 7 x 8—4 ditto, ditto
EE—2 ditto, ditto
HH—2 ditto, ditto
TT—2 ditto, ditto
BJ—1 ditto, ditto
A over B—21 ditto, ditto
AA over BB—15 ditto, ditto
OO—10 ditto, ditto
VV—18 ditto, large mats
L over HH—22 ditto, small mats
FB over FF—10 ditto, ditto
MM—18 ditto, large mats.
Samples for inspection at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

The only shipment of
FINEST SNOWDROP CRYSTALS
in the market.

Now ready for immediate delivery.

For Positive Sale.
Ex Ziska.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, August 28th, at 11 o'clock,
B—150 bags fine white crystals
A—200 ditto ditto ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

Ceylon Coffee.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock,
5 casks Ceylon coffee.
Terms, liberal.

COFFEE.

A Small Shipment.
For Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, August 28th, at 11 o'clock,
50 bags coffee.
Samples at Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

Fine Colonial Twist Tobacco.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 half-tierces first-class colonial tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Prime Seed Oats
Feed ditto.

First Lot to be offered.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
289 bags superior oats.
Terms at sale.

Brandon's Sperm Candles

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
P—50 boxes Brandon's P. W. candles, each 25 1lb. packets, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Smyrna Figs.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases Smyrna figs.

Dried Apples.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 half-barrels dried apples.
Terms at sale.

Fine Liverpool Salt.

R. F. STUBB and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons fine salt, in strong corn sacks.

FINEST MALTING BARLEY.

Now Landing ex Harriet Armitage.

To Brewers, Maltsters, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, August 28, at 11 o'clock,
499 bags superior malting barley.
Samples to be seen at the Rooms.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Photolite Kerosene.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
150 cases photolite kerosene, each 8 gallons.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Fine Congou Teas.

Balances of Cargoes
ex Catharina
and
Emma, from Foo Chow.

To close accounts.

Comprising about
1100 Chests
1300 Half-chests.

WEDNESDAY, September 2nd, at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, September 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
The balances of above cargoes, comprising
1100 chests fine to finest congou
1300 half-chests ditto ditto.
Particulars in future issue.

☞ Buyers are respectfully invited to obtain Samples from the Rooms of the Auctioneers, for the purpose of liquoring.

Terms, liberal.

Drugs, Groceries, &c.

Just Landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 kegs cream tartar
20 ditto carbonate soda
10 cases capers—each 4 dozen.
Terms at sale.

China Dressed Rice.

On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.

Ex Ocean.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, August 28th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Ocean,
98 bags rice, damaged by oil
51 ditto ditto, broken
12 ditto ditto, damaged by sea water
2 ditto ditto, ditto.

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Terms, cash.

Muscatel Raisins
Sultana ditto.

Now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 mats muscatel raisins, each 4 boxes
3 cases sultana ditto.
Terms at sale.

Blood's Stout.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Warwickshire.
Under instructions from Messrs. Young and Lark.

At Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY, September 3, at 11 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Young and Lark to sell by auction, at Campbell's Stores, on THURSDAY next, September 3, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Warwickshire,
All faults.
Z in circle over YL&B,
450 cases Blood's stout, each 4 dozen quarts
50 cases ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th August.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WG over S,
549-51 } 553-56 } 7 bales 30 lbs. double demy printing paper
557-62—6 ditto 31 lbs. ditto ditto ditto
563-67—5 ditto 19 x 29 Royal hand grey ditto
568-69 } 571-578 } 10 ditto, 36 x 48, 68 lbs., news ditto
579-581—2 ditto, brown paper bags
582-84—3 ditto, grey ditto ditto
585-86—2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th August.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock prompt,
CSC over S.
100-3—4 bales, 60 lbs., Elephant brown paper
104-7—4 ditto, 50 lbs., ditto ditto
109-11—3 ditto, 50 lbs., Imperial ditto
112-115—4 ditto, 60 lbs., ditto ditto
116-117—2 ditto, 160 lbs., 40 x 50, ditto
118-119—2 ditto, 120 lbs., ditto, ditto
120-121—2 ditto, 109 lbs., 31 x 46, ditto
122-123—2 ditto, 80 lbs., ditto, ditto
124-125—2 ditto, 70 lbs., ditto, ditto
126—1 ditto, 90 lbs., ditto, ditto
127-129—3 ditto, 30 lbs., Royal ditto
130-131—2 ditto, 28 lbs., ditto ditto
133—1 ditto, 40 lbs., Imperial ditto
126-127—2 ditto, 36 lbs., Royal grey ditto
139-141—3 ditto, 34 lbs., ditto ditto
142-143—2 ditto, 30 lbs., ditto ditto
148-150—3 ditto, 28 lbs., ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th August.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by sea water.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock prompt,
CW in diamond over R,
10 } 11 } 13 } 3 bales finest candlewick.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Dartmouth, Elsden, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 28th August, at 11 o'clock,
PBS in diamond,
1080—1 case, containing
12 pieces sheeting
5 ditto rough brown holland.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Bags, Plated Goods, Albums, Toys, Jewellery, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, August 28th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
11 packages, as under
One case photographic albums
One case ladies' bags
One case electroplated ware, spoons and forks
One case plated jewellery
One case cutlery, knives, razors, and scissors
One case portemonnaies, cigar cases, &c.
Two cases assorted fancy goods, toys, clasps, bridles, whips, &c., &c.
Three bales brown paper.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of MARY JONES, of Bargo.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of September, at 11 o'clock,
The interest of the assignee in and to the following properties, viz.:—
30 acres of land at West Bargo, granted to Mr. Charles Jackson by Sir Thomas Brisbane, in 1822.
100 acres, being a purchased grant from the Crown, adjoining the above-mentioned 30 acres, in West Bargo.
Also 60 acres of land at Sutton Forest, part of a grant from the Crown to John Sewell, in 1831, on which are erected a dwelling-house and premises, leased to John Lupton.
Also 265 acres of land, being a third portion of a grant by purchase from the Government by John Lupton, George Sewell, and Richard Norris, bearing date 1st November, 1822; also leased to Lupton.
☞ Grants can be seen and further particulars obtained on application to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, September 29th.

Kirk's Bazaar.

CHARLES BROWN has received instructions from Mr. Douglas T. Kilburn (attorney to Edward Wilson, Esq.,) to sell by auction, at Kirk's Bazaar (through M'Kersie and Rigg), on the above date,
13 male asses, including the celebrated Spanish imported entire ass Figaro
13 female ditto—several imported, and most of them in foal.
The above are from imported stock of Spanish, French, and Egyptian breeds.
Also,
10 mules, one year old
3 ditto, two years old
10 ditto, three ditto
4 ditto, four ditto.
Got by the above imported asses, principally out of first-class heavy draught mares.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463967

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

FROM AND AFTER 6TH AUGUST, 1868, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

DOWN TRAINS — Sydney to Parramatta, Mount Vittoria, Richmond, Marulan, & Intermediate Stations. — WEEK-DAYS.

STATIONS.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	*6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday Train (additional).	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am	am.	am.	am.	noon	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	pm.	pm	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	am.	pm
Sydney	—	6 45	8 35	9. 0	10 15	12. 0	1.15	2. 0	3. 0	4.30	5. 0	5 30	6.30	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	1 30	9 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6 50	8 41	..	10 21	12 6	1.21	2. 6	3. 6	4 36	..	5 36	6 36	7. 6	10. 8	11 40	..	9 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6 54	8 45	..	10 24	12 10	1.25	2.10	3.10	4 40	..	5 40	6 40	7 10	10 13	11 45	..	9 9	5 9
Ashfield	5	7 0	8 51	..	10 30	12 16	1.31	2.16	3.16	4 46	..	5 46	6 46	7 16	10 20	11 53	..	9.15	5 15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	..	10 36	12 21	1.36	2.21	3.25	4 52	..	5 52	6 52	7 23	10.27	12 0	..	9 21	5 21
Homebush	8	7 10	9. 4	9.20	10 40	..	..	2 27	..	4 55	5 20	5 57	6 57	..	10 32	12. 5	1 46	9 25	5.25
Haslem Creek	11	7 18	..	..	10 48	..	..	2.34	..	..	5.30	..	7. 4	..	10 39	..	..	9 33	5.33
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	12	7.24	..	9 39	10 54	..	..	2.38	..	..	5.38	..	7.10	..	10.48	12 20	2. 0	9 39	5 39
Parramatta Jun. Departure	—	7 26	..	9.41	10.56	..	..	2.41	..	..	5.45	..	7.11	..	10.55	12 30	2. 3	9 41	5.41
Parramatta	14	7 30	..	9.49	11. 0	..	..	2.45	..	..	5 52	..	7.15	..	11. 0	12 40	2 13	9 46	5.46
Blacktown	21	7 58	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	1 11	2 38	10. 4	6. 4
Rooty Hill	25	8 14	..	10 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.19	..	..	..	..	1 30	2 45	10.16	6 16
South Creek	29	8 30	..	10 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 32	..	..	..	..	1.50	2 55	10 29	6.29
Penrith	34	8 50	..	10.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.47	..	..	..	..	2. 5	3. 5	10 39	6 39
Mount Vittoria	76	11·45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacktown Dep	21	..	..	10. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	..	..	2 38	10. 4	6. 4
Riverstone	28	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.42	..	..	..	..	..	3.10	10 26	6 26
Mulgrave	32	..	..	10 58	..	..	..	..	..	..	7. 3	..	..	..	..	..	3.25	10 39	6 39
Windsor	34	..	..	11. 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	3 33	10 47	6.47
Richmond	37	..	..	11.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	3.45	11. 0	7. 0
Fairfield	18	..	..	9.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 56	..	..	..	11 17	..	2 14	9 53	5 53
Liverpool	22	..	..	10 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. 9	..	..	..	11 42	..	2.26	10. 6	6 6
Campbelltown	34	..	..	10.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 39	..	..	..	12.15	..	2 55	10 38	6 38
Menangle	40	..	..	10 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	12 35	..	3.10	10.55	6.56
Picton	53	..	..	11 26	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.25	..	..	..	1.10	..	..	11.26	7.21
Mittagong	77	..	..	12 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	..	..	12.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	86	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan	115	..	..	2.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UP TRAINS. — Marulan, Richmond, Mount Vittoria, Parramatta, and Intermediate Stations to Sydney. — WEEK-DAYS.

STATIONS.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Saturday	Sunday 1	Sunday 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm	am.	pm
Marulan	—	..	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	29	..	3 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	35	..	3 46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong	38	..	3 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton	62	..	4 55	..	7. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	8. 0	4. 0
Menangle	75	..	..	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.28	..	..	..	6.15	8.30	4.28
Campbelltown	81	..	5 40	..	7 54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 45	..	..	..	7. 0	8 45	4 45
Liverpool	93	..	6. 0	..	8 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 13	..	..	..	7.29	9.14	5 14
Fairfield	97	..	..	..	8.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.22	..	..	..	7.38	9.23	5 22
Richmond	—	..	..	..	7.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.44	..	..	..	6 10	7.45	3.45
Windsor	3	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	6.25	8. 0	4. 0
Mulgrave	6	..	..	..	7 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.10	..	..	..	6.35	8.10	4.10
Riverstone	9	..	..	..	7.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 31	..	..	..	6.56	8 31	4 31
Blacktown	16	..	..	..	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5. 3	..	..	..	7.25	9. 0	5. 0
Mount Vittoria	—	..	2 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith	38	3 0	5.30	..	7.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	6.50	8 35	4 35
South Creek	43	3.25	..	..	7.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.48	..	..	..	7. 3	8.48	4 48
Rooty Hill	47	3 42	..	..	8. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	..	7.12	8 57	4 57
Blacktown	51	4. 0	..	..	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 10	..	..	..	7.25	9. 6	5. 6
Parramatta	58	4.25	..	7.50	8.38	..	11.15	..	..	3. 0	..	..	5.28	..	..	8.30	7.40	9.27	5.27
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	102	4.35	6.30	7.54	8 43	..	11.19	..	..	3. 4	..	..	5.32	..	..	8.32	..	9.32	5.32
Ditto ....Dep.	—	4.50	6 33	7.55	8 48	..	11.21	..	..	3. 5	..	..	5 36	..	..	8.34	..	9.37	5.37
Haslem Creek	104	..	..	8. 3	..	..	11.27	..	..	3.13	..	..	..	..	..	8.43	..	9.46	5.46
Homebush	107	..	..	8.10	9. 3	9. 7	11.35	..	..	3.22	..	4 57	5.56	6. 0	..	8 50	..	9.54	5.54
Burwood	108	5 19	..	8.14	..	9.11	11.39	12 30	2. 0	3.26	4. 0	5. 0	..	6. 4	7.27	8 54	..	9.59	5 59
Ashfield	110	5 25	..	8.20	..	9.16	11.45	12 35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5. 5	..	6. 9	7.32	8.58	..	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	112	..	..	8 26	..	9 21	11 51	12 40	2.10	3.38	4.10	5 10	..	6.14	7.37	9. 3	..	10 11	6 11
Newtown	113	5 35	..	8.33	..	9 26	11 55	12.45	2.15	3 41	4.15	5.15	..	6.19	7.42	9. 7	..	10.15	6.15
Sydney	115	5.25	7. 5	8.40	9.23	9.34	12. 5	12.55	2.25	3.47	4.25	5.25	6.20	6.29	7.52	9.15	8.15	10 23	6 23

SUBURBAN LINES.

SYDNEY TO HOMEBUSH AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am.	am.	am.	noon	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Sydney	—	6 45	8 35	10.15	12. 0	1.15	2. 0	3. 0	4.30	5 30	6.30	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	9 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6.50	8.41	10.21	12. 6	1.21	2. 6	3. 6	4 36	5 36	6 36	7. 6	10. 8	11 40	9. 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6 54	8 45	10 24	12.10	1.25	2.10	3 10	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.10	10.13	11 45	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 0	8.51	10 30	12 16	1 31	2.16	3 16	4 46	5.46	6.46	7.16	10.20	11 53	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 6	9 0	10.36	12.21	1.36	2.23	3.23	4.52	5.53	6.52	7.23	10.27	12. 0	9.21	5 21
Homebush	8	7.10	9. 4	10.40	..	..	2.27	..	4.55	5.57	6.57	..	10.32	12. 5	9.25	5.25

HOMEBUSH TO SYDNEY AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Distance miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
		am.	am.	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	am.	pm.
Homebush	—	..	8.10	9 7	11.35	..	..	3.22	..	4.57	6. 0	..	8.50	9.54	5.54
Burwood	1	5.19	8.14	9.11	11.39	12 30	2. 0	3.26	4. 0	5. 0	6. 4	7.27	8.54	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	3	5.25	8 29	9 16	11.45	12.35	2. 5	3 32	4. 5	5 5	6. 9	7.32	8 58	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	5	..	8 26	9.21	11.51	12 40	2 10	3.38	4.10	5 10	6.14	7.37	9. 3	10.11	6.11
Newtown	6	5.35	8.33	9 26	11.55	12.45	2.15	3 41	4.15	5.15	6.19	7.42	9. 7	10.15	6 15
Sydney	8	5.45	8 40	9.34	12. 5	12 55	2.25	3 47	4.25	5.25	6 29	7.52	9.15	10.23	6.23

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney to all stations, minimum rate 1s., by the Down train leaving Sydney at 1.30 p.m., available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 8.15 p.m.

* No. 6 Down train will proceed to Homebush on Saturdays.

Trains will stop at Douglas Park, if required, ten minutes after leaving Menangle, and twenty minutes after leaving Picton.

Waterfalls at Weatherboard, 61 miles from Sydney, arrival of No. 1 Train from Sydney, about 10.45 a.m. Departure of No. 12 to Sydney, about 2.30 p.m.

Trains passing Haslem Creek will stop by signal only.

Trains to and from Marulan will stop at Rush's Platform, Nattai, and at Jordan's Crossing, to set down and pick up passengers, if required.

Trains to and from Mount Vittoria will stop to set down and pick up passengers, if required, at platforms erected at Emu Plains, Wascoe's, Springwood, Buss's, Blue Mountain, Weatherboard, and Blackheath.

Waterfalls at Govett's Leap, Blackheath, 72 miles from Sydney, arrival of No. 1 Train from Sydney, about 11.30 a.m. Departure of No. 12 to Sydney, about 2 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS. Trains leave—	Passengers. am.	am	pm.	Goods. am.	Sunday Passengers. am.	pm.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ....Arr	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ....Dep	8 16	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 16	4 20
West Maitland ....Arr	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Dep	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
* Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS.—SINGLETON STATION.

STATIONS. Trains leave—	Passengers. am.	am.	pm.	Goods. pm.	Sunday Passengers. am.	pm.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
* Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Arr	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ....Dep	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ....Arr	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ....Dep	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 56
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Trains leave—	am.	am.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.	pm.
Morpeth	8 0	8 35	12 20	12 50	2 10	4 5	4 30
East Maitland	8 10	8 45	12 30	1 0	2 20	4 15	4 40
West Maitland..Arr.	8 25	..	12 47	..	2 33	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	8 35	..	12 47	2 40	..	4 30
East Maitland	8 15	8 50	12 35	1 5	2 50	4 18	4 45
Morpeth........Arr.	8 25	9 0	12 45	1 15	3 0	4 25	4 55

GOODS AND SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave—	Goods. am.	pm.	Sunday Trains. am.	am.	pm	pm.
Morpeth	11 10	5 5	8 0	8 35	4 5	4 40
East Maitland	11 25	5 15	8 10	8 45	4 15	4 50
West Maitland ......Arr.	11 42	..	8 25	..	4 30	..
West Maitland	..	5 5	..	8 35	..	4 40
East Maitland	11 30	5 20	8 15	8 50	4 20	4 55
Morpeth ......Arr	11 40	5 30	8 25	9 0	4 30	5 5

☞ Platforms at which passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham. * Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by signal only.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. PETER LACY are invited to attend his Funeral. To move from his late residence, No. 7, Fowler's-square, Sussex-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery, Devonshire-street. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—I. O. O. F., M. U.—LOYAL STRANGERS REFUGE LODGE.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge, together with the members of the various lodges, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother PETER LACY; members to meet at the Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th. By order of the N. G., W. M'PHERSON, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN STEEL, Waterman, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, ELIZA; to move from his residence, Crescent-street, Balmain, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—LOYAL BALMAIN LODGE, No. 4329, Sydney District.—The Officers and Brothers of the above Lodge, together with the Officers and Brothers of the various Lodges in the Sydney district, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of ELIZA, the late Wife of Brother JOHN STEEL. Procession to take place at half-past 2 o'clock THIS DAY, from Crescent-street, Balmain, and to proceed to the Cemetery at Petersham.
DANIEL SULLIVAN, N.G.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Messrs. THOMAS and PATRICK HARPUR are invited to attend the funeral of their late departed nephew, JAMES KEEGAN; to move from the residence of his parents, 156, South Head Road, at 3 o'clock THIS DAY, Friday.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. B. JOHNSTON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Son, RICHARD HENRY; to move from his residence, Grose-street, Camperdown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN KEEGAN, Hay and Corn Dealer, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, JAMES, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON; to move from his residence, No. 156, South Head Road, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 25th July, 1868.

PAYMENT OF RENT AND ASSESSMENT OF RUNS.—The Lessees of Crown Lands and their Agents are reminded that the Annual RENTS and Assessments upon Crown Lands are payable on or before the 30th day of SEPTEMBER next.

The holder of every Run under License, who has made application, and duly qualified himself for a Lease, is required to pay rent upon such Run as above, notwithstanding that a Lease may not have been actually issued to him.
R. R. MACKENZIE.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The undersigned are now prepared to accept Marine risks on the customary terms.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
Sydney, 17th August, 1868.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TEMPERANCE HALL.
THIS EVENING, Friday.
LAST NIGHT of
MRS. M'GREGOR'S LEVEE.
Entire Change of Songs, &c., being for the
BENEFIT OF LITTLE JOHNNY,
on which occasion he will sing amongst others,
THE BASHFUL YOUNG GENTLEMAN.
NOT FOR JOSEPH.
And by desire,
JOLLY DOGS.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8.
Reserved seats, 3s; second ditto, 2s; back seats, 1s.
Family tickets, to admit five to reserved seats, half-a-guinea.
Children under 12, half-price.
Seats may be secured at J. H. Anderson's Music Warehouse, George-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.).
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.

JUST RECEIVED from London, BARRETT, the perpetrator of the Clerkenwell Explosion. Wax Works.

TONIGHT.
FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION
to
GRACE EGERTON.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,
Lessee ...... Mr. Dind. Manager .... Mr. Hoskins.

THIS EVENING, Friday, August 28th,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of
The Hon. JAMES MARTIN, Premier
The Hon. HENRY PARKES, Colonial Secretary
The Hon. GEOFFREY EAGAR, Colonial Treasurer
The Hon. R. M. ISAACS, Solicitor-General, and Mrs. Isaacs
The Hon. J. B. WILSON, Minister for Lands, and Mrs. Wilson
The Hon. JAMES BYRNES, Minister for Works
The Hon. T. A. MURRAY, President of the Legislative Council
The Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, and Mrs. Thomson
Captain PURCELL, R.A., and the Officers of the Royal Artillery
His Worship the Mayor of Sydney, CHAS. MOORE, Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. BILLYARD
JOHN LUCAS, Esq., M.L.A.
DON EDOUARD SAN JUST, Spanish Consul
S. FRANCK, Esq., Consul for Prussia
W. B. DALLEY, Esq.
And many of the leading Families in Sydney.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
and
FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION,
to
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. George Case),
previous to her final departure for India and China, upon which occasion she will appear, for the only time, in two Dramatic Pieces.

The performances will commence at half-past 7, with a Comic Drama, called
A HANDSOME HUSBAND.
Mr. Wyndham .... Mr. Hoskins.
To be followed by a scene from Sheridan Knowles Play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Julia .... GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. Geo. Case.)

MRS. GEORGE CASE, as the
WIZARD OF THE EAST,
will present, in addition to one of her Magical Deceptions, that Extraordinary Illusion,
THE PROTEAN CABINET,
the mystery of which will be fully explained.
Comic solo, violin .... Mr. George Case.
Mrs. GEORGE CASE in her celebrated impersonation of
SIMS REEVES,
will sing that favourite ballad, "My Pretty Jane."
Fantasia on Scotch airs, concertina .... Mr. George Case.

To conclude with the pretty Comedietta, entitled
THE SENTINEL.
Linda .... GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. Geo. Case.)

Admission—Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper boxes, 1s.
Box office open from 11 till 3.
Doors open at 7, performances to commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

A large number of Mr. GOURLAY'S friends and admirers having expressed a strong desire to witness him in his celebrated representations of "Baillie Nicol Jarvie," the "Laird of Dumbiedikes," &c., the management has much pleasure in announcing an engagement for SIX NIGHTS with that gentleman previous to his departure from Sydney. He will, therefore, appear in several of Sir Walter Scott's characters, as performed by him at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, and the principal theatres in England and Scotland. Mr. Gourlay is acknowledged by the home press to be the only legitimate successor of the late great Mackay.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, August 29th,
ROB ROY.
Baillie Nicol Jarvie .... Mr. GOURLAY.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LECTURE.
THE WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.

Another LECTURE will be given by W. VAZIE SIMONS, Esq., F.C.S.L., late Assistant to the celebrated Dr. Thomas Thomson, Glasgow University, and to the late Dr. R. Dundas Thomson, Government Analyst, St. Marylebone, London, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

This will be the last this talented gentleman will be able to give, as he leaves for California to-morrow morning.

Members free. The public: Front 1s, back 6d. A few reserved chairs can be secured at 2s, by application to
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—Mr. HILL, K.S., R.A.M., will play TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission, 1s. For the committee, H. EDWARD A. ALLAN.

UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT, 92 and 94, King-street.

GREAT FALL in the PRICE of COTTON GOODS!

JUST LANDED, another large parcel of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, very superior quality.
Consisting of
LADIES' CHEMISES, worked
Ditto DRAWERS, tucked and trimmed
Ditto NIGHT-DRESSES, frilled and worked
Ditto SKIRTS, tucked, frilled, and worked.
The WHOLE OF THE UNDERCLOTHING STOCK (including the new parcels) has been divided into lots, as under:—
Lot 1. Formerly 4s 6d to 5s 6d,—NOW TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
Lot 2. Formerly 5s 9d to 7s 6d,—NOW Three Shillings and Sixpence.
Lot 3. Formerly 7s 9d to 8s 6d,—NOW FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
Lot 4. Formerly 9s 6d to 12s 6d,—NOW Five Shillings and Ninepence.
Steel Skirts, from TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE
YOUNG LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING, reduced to HALF PRICE.
A large lot of INFANTS' HOODS, SQUARES, and CLOAKS, reduced in the same proportion.
NOTE.—A single garment at the above prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—PERRY, BROTHERS, have divided their stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS into LOTS, as under:—
LOT 1. Formerly 4s 6d to 6s 6s,—now TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
LOT 2. Formerly 5s 9d to 7s 9d,—now THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
LOT 3. Formerly 6s 6d to 8s 9d,—now FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
LOT 4. Trimmed, formerly 7s 9d to 10s 6d,—now FIVE SHILLINGS AND NINEPENCE.
LADIES' FASHIONABLY-TRIMMED MILLINERY BONNETS, and the entire stock, comprising FLOWERS, FEATHERS, DRESS CAPS, &c., reduced to HALF THE FORMER PRICE.
PERRY, BROTHERS, 92 and 94, King-street.
NOTE.—A single article at the above prices.

GOOD NEWS.

Try Cohen's	Black Cloth Sac Coats	(colonial made),	22s. 6d.
Try Cohen's	Black Cloth Paget Coats	(ditto)	37s. 6d.
Try Cohen's	Black Cloth Cambridge Coats	(ditto)	37s. 6d.
Try Cohen's	Black Frock Coats ..	(ditto)	40s.
Try Cohen's	Black Cloth Vests ..	(ditto)	7s. 6d.
Try Cohen's	Black Cloth trousers ..	(ditto)	14s. 6d.
Try Cohen's	Tweed Trousers ..	(ditto)	12s. 6d.
Try Cohen's	Doeskin Trousers ..	(ditto)	14s.
Try Cohen's	Tweed Suits.. ..	(ditto)	38s.
Try Cohen's	Doeskin Suits ..	(ditto)	40s.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Monster Clothing Hall,
402, George-street.

FASHIONABLE AND FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, to ORDER,
WELL SHRUNK, WELL MADE,
AND A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
The largest and most magnificent stock of woollens in the colony to select from.
The trade and public supplied with cut lengths, or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
☞ MARKET CLOTH HALL, AND PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
484, GEORGE-STREET,
opposite Fruit Markets,
NOT Haymarket.

FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY!—Ladies, we shall offer the cheapest stock of
UNDERCLOTHING, MILLINERY,
BABY LINEN, and GENERAL DRAPERY
ever sold in Sydney, at prices that defy competition, and will convince the most careful buyer that they are decided bargains. At E. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street, next to the Waxworks.

SPRING NOVELTIES.
Just received ex KAIKOURA.
A fine assortment of Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Robes, Jackets in the latest fashions, for braiding and embroidery on marcella, twill, and other suitable materials.
Mrs. W. READING, 92 and 94, Market-street.

FLOORCLOTHS.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY
invite the special attention of Heads of Families furnishing to their extensive shipments, ex
Dartmouth and Damascus, thirty pieces
of magnificent patterns in Floorcloth
(thoroughly seasoned).
These are importations from the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the WORLD, all the LATEST PATTERNS, and are much superior to the goods usually imported to the colonies.
Mosaic Alhambra Tile Chintz
Roman Tile Pavements Stones,
Prize Patterns for
Halls, Assembly Rooms, Lobbies, Bath-rooms, Offices.
345 and 347, George-street.

NEW GOODS.
Ex Panama Mail and Damascus.
Maids' Black KID GAUNTLETS, coloured points
Gentlemen's Black Enamelled Leather BELTS, 1-inch
Elastic RINGS for tips of umbrellas
Linen-faced COLLARS, new shapes, extra quality
Gentlemen's Silk UMBRELLAS, extra quality, tortoise handles
Gentlemen's Silk UMBRELLAS, double colours—a novelty
Gentlemen's Drab Sun UMBRELLAS, lime green silk
Scented SACHETS, for ladies' gloves
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, plain and coloured borders—extra fine.
S. H. LEWIS, ☞ 10, Hunter-street.

MILLINERY.—Novelties for the ensuing Season—Just received, ex late arrivals, a splendid and varied assortment of choice millinery, crinoline and straw bonnets, leghorn, tuscan, and pearl straw hats, in all the new shapes; feathers, frosted flowers, satin ribbons, areophane and straw ornaments and trimmings, fancy ornaments, black and white Paris net shapes, &c.
HOPSON'S, 598, George-street.

SHAKESPEARE PAPER COLLARS.—PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

PERFUMERY, TOY, BRUSH, and FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
(late M. M'Mahon)
410, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
The public are respectfully informed that this business will be carried on by Mr. D. NICHOL, of 12, Barrack-street, under the firm of NICHOL and CO., and under the management of Messrs. C. H. MORRIS and C. H. SENAUER.
The strictest attention will be paid to orders, and every effort made to place the business as the first of its class in Sydney.
To make room for large importations of new goods, a clearing sale is in preparation, of which due notice will be given.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF BRUSHWARE. The only manufacturers in the colony.
Sydney, August 21.

PERFUMERY, TOY, BRUSH, AND FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
410, George-street, next City Bank, Sydney,
NICHOL and CO. (late M. M'Mahon).
JUST OPENED EX LATE ARRIVALS,
ROWLAND'S Kalydor, Odonto, and Macassar Oil
GOSNELL'S Aromatic Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Cherry Tooth Paste, and Aqua Amarella—noted for restoring grey hair to its original hue
PIESSE and LUBIN'S celebrated Perfumes, comprising the choicest and newest Bouquets, Scented Soaps, and Pomades
BARRY'S renowned Tricopherous for the hair
LANNAM and KEMP'S Florida Water
BACHELOR'S Prize Medal Hair Dyes
GOSNELL'S Patent Trichosaron Hair Brushes, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, and Pearl inlaid, Buffalo, and fancy wood back, Hair Brushes, from the best London makers.
RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Waters, Cosmetiques, Violet Powder, Perfumes, Soaps, and Pomades
PIESSE and LUBIN'S Spanish Oil of Pistachio Nut, now so extensively used by the Courts and the ladies of Europe
PHALON'S Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baldness, and to cure effectually scurf or dandriff
FIELD'S Night Lights
OSBORNE and CO.'S Oatmeal, Petroleum, and Sulphur Soaps, especially recommended by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain
AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL SIZES SOLID and BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Together with a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
Wholesale and Retail.
EX PANAMA MAIL.
Jet Chain, by the yard
Rodgers's Cutlery
Steel Jewellery, and the latest Parisian and London Novelties.
410, George-street, next City Bank.

MUNTZ'S METAL and Pure COPPER, from 16 to 28 oz. Cuthbert's Wharf.

COALS, Newcastle, Anvil Creek; Wood, Charcoal, Breeze, Coke, Patent Fuel. ELLIOTT & CO., Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, first-class young COW and Calf. ELLIS and CO., 763, George-street South.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, finest pulverised BONE DUST, £4 10s. per ton; bags, 1s each. SAMUEL PRIESTLY, Agent, 139, Sussex-street.

TWO GOATS in kid, and a Billy, 25s. COOPER, News Agent, Glebe Road.

SALE or HIRE, HORSES, Vehicles, Saddles and Harness. KISS'S Livery Stables, 250, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES, Slideseats, Turnovers, Waggonettes, Phaetons. T. MOORE, South Head Road.

PAIR BAY BUGGY COBS, good match, £21 First-class bay carriage or dogcart horse, £20 Horse, new spring-cart and harness, £21 lot.
GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

TWO FIRST-RATE Draught Horses, subject to trial in the sands, £10 each. GIBSON and CO., Pitt-st.

VERY NEAT light three-spring Dogcart, and set plated Harness, price £24 lot. GIBSON and CO.

PAIR POWERFUL Bay Horses, suitable for a light waggon, £18 paid. GIBSON and CO.

FOR SALE, 3 American WAGGONS, £20, £25, and £30. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-st.

LIGHT American BUGGY and HARNESS, almost new, only £30. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME SIDE SADDLE and BRIDLE, new, £7 10s. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-st., opp. School of Arts.

CHILD'S PILCH, suitable for girl or boy, 45s. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

HANDSOME Hooded BUGGY and set Plated HARNESS, £35. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a new BUGGY, first-rate horse and harness; open for two days. 113, King-street.

TO BE SOLD, that famous Cart-horse, FARMER, with Spring-cart and Harness; price £8 the lot; open till Sunday next. DAVIS, Albion Coal Wharf.

SADDLE HORSE, one of the handsomest in Sydney, for SALE, cheap; carries a lady; any trial; bought from the breeder, to whom reference given; owner leaving the colony. Apply X. Y. Z., 106, Phillip-street.

WHAT a Bargain! A HORSE, CART, and HARNESS for £12. Apply 64, Hay-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a MILK WALK, Horse and Cart, Cows, &c. Apply to G. Little, Church-street, Paddington.

THAMES GOLD-FIELD, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
TO WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and others.
The subscriber offers for SALE or LEASE the Goodwill of the Business, Premises, &c., known as HICKS, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c., situated at Shortland, Thames Goldfields, Auckland, New Zealand.
The allotment on which the building stands is one of the earliest selections in the township, and is one of the very best business sites in it. The undersigned would merely add, for the information of persons who may wish to invest, that he has a first-rate business connexion at Shortland, having been identified with the place from the first opening of the Gold-field, and his only reason for wishing to dispose of it is, that having an establishment of some twelve years' standing in Auckland, with trade rapidly increasing at both places, he finds he cannot give the necessary attention to all. For further information apply to THOMAS A. HICKS, Watchmaker, &c., Vulcan-lane, Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand.

FOR SALE, a small ORCHARD, Dogtrap Road. Apply to ANDREWS and SON, Newtown.

FREEHOLD LOTS, any size, near Burwood Station, Liverpool Road, 5s per foot. W. Redman, York-st.

FOR SALE.—Fourteen per cent.—Four Brick COTTAGES. F. E. RISHWORTH, 401, George-street.

FOR SALE, an IRON HOUSE, suitable for store or workshop. Apply W. HARGRAVE, Pyrmont.

A YOUNG Lady desires a re-engagement as Governess to young children, with instructions in music, &c., no objection to assist in domestic arrangements. Address Leila, 766, George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE REGISTRY AND AGENCY COMPANY.
PRINTING.—Wanted, a TURNOVER, at once, to proceed up country.
MANTLE CUTTER.—First-class Hand, able to work a sewing-machine, wanted for town. 400, George-street.

BRICKMAKERS wanted at No. 7 Contract Great Western Railway. Apply George Blunt, on Works.

GARDENER Wanted, for two or three days. Apply to Mr. Smith, Pyrmont Bridge.

REQUIRED, by a Gentleman, Partial BOARD and RESIDENCE, either at Ashfield or Burwood. Address to C. B., HERALD Office.

MEDICAL GENTLEMAN required for the Interior. Apply Dr. Macfarlane, Phillip-street, before 10 a.m.

TO TAILORS.—Twelve Machine Trousers HANDS wanted. Apply 415, George-street, near Market. st.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a good SHOPMAN. John Seard, 40, Erskine-street.

TO THE BOOT TRADE.—Wanted a YOUTH, for a retail shop. Apply W. and S. Gardiner, George-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a junior HAND, for the country. Apply to W. and S. Gardiner, George-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—A practical sugar boiler requires the assistance of a few capitalists to finish the erection of a sugar mill, on one of the Northern rivers, in New South Wales. The amount required this season is not large, but should it be deemed advisable the works will be extended next year, and additional mills erected in districts now being planted so plentifully with cane.
The above-mentioned mill can be finished in a few weeks and will produce 6 to 7 tons of good sound sugar per week, worth £34 per ton.
Further particulars on application to PLANTER, care Messrs GREVILLE and CO., Bridge-street.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. 100, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a CURRIER. Saddington and Sons, 152, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, accustomed to erecting machinery. Parbury, Brothers.

WANTED, a LAD, to drive a baker's cart. D. Dunk, sen., Waverley.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and be useful. Apply 475, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 13 or 14; an orphan preferred. 488, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as Pastry-cook and Confectioner. W. P., 214, Kent-street.

WANTED, active GIRL of 16, for house-work. Mrs. Cowie, Cleveland-st., Shepherd's Paddocks.

WANTED, BEDROOM, Parlour, and Kitchen, furnished, in Woolloomooloo. U. D., 277, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, SITUATION as Wetnurse. Apply 99, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, to SELL, cheap, a quantity of Common Furniture; also Colonial Oven. 156, Phillip-st.

WANTED, to SELL a neat Office STOVE; also a GLASS CASE, very cheap. 156, Phillip-street.

WANTED, to SELL, Gas and Shop Fittings, Colonial Oven, cheap. 156, Phillip-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a PURCHASER for a hairdresser's Chair, complete; also Gas Fittings. 156, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a good COOK (Female). Apply Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a SLIPPER BINDER, one who has done them before. 176, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH, as Porter. Farmer, Painter, and Pope.

WANTED, by an experienced Accountant, temporary EMPLOYMENT. Address H. R., HERALD.

WANTED, MEN, to make Elastic-side Boots. S. Hicking, 246, George-street.

WANTED Girl as General SERVANT, that can wash. Madeira Inn, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, a BAKER; small batch and small wages. Apply Bakery, Burwood.

WANTED, a SPRING-CART, 6 x 4. Grocer, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent NURSE and Needlewoman. Protestant. Mrs. Pawsey, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PLUMBER and Gas-fitter. A good hand. Robinson's, 486, George-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER. Apply 22, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. 334, Macquarie-st. South, opposite Gloucester-terrace.

WANTED, a Person to take a baby home to WET-NURSE. 491, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Farming MAN and a LAD, for a farm. Blake and M'Donald, 143, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a useful BOY, about 16. 398, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 years of age. Apply to Mrs. Easton, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a House and PARLOUR-MAID. Mona House, 13, Jamison-street.

WANTED, Four good Horness HORSES for coaching work. 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be a good laundress. Apply 555, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. 302, Palmer-st.

WANTED Known, Kid Gloves are Cleaned at 4d pair, at the Australian Dye Works, William-st.

WANTED, three first-class UPHOLSTERERS, at Raphael and Co.'s, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT, she must be able to cook and wash. 165, Forbes-st.

WANTED, a COACH-PAINTER. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

WANTED, to SELL, a Forester's REGALIA, 10s, complete. Address W. F., Newtown Post Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must be good cook and laundress. 559, Crown-street, Surry-hills.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to work in a bakehouse. Crown-st., Surry Hills, 2 doors S. H. Rd.

WANTED, a CAP-MAKER. Morris, Menser, and Co., 75, King-street.

WANTED, a practical PLUMBER. Apply, before 9 o'clock, at James Shelling's, 59, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BAKER for the country. Loafers need not apply. W. G. Yeates, 63, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. No. 1, Blyth-terrace, Kent-street North.

WANTED, an Under HOUSEMAID. Apply Petty's Hotel, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, second-hand Billiard-Bagatelle Table. Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a competent Cook, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family. XY, Pierce, agent, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a FARMING MAN, for the country. 133, Bathurst-street, near Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL, with reference. Apply after 9, 502, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a young Man, to act as BILLIARD MARKER. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Apply to W. Henderson, Dolphin Hotel, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply 84, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Miller, corner Clarence and Erskine streets.

WANTED, General SERVANT, must understand her work. Thomas, op. White Swan, Shepherd's Pad.

WANTED, for a country town, good strong BOOTMEN, of steady habits. Address, with reference, J. R., General Post Office, till Monday, 30th instant.

WANTED to purchase, a new or second-hand Horizontal STEAM-ENGINE, 20 to 25 horse power. Apply to J. Brown, Brown's Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, as PLAIN COOK, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply Sullivan's, Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to look after two horses and harness, wash cab, and be useful about yard. H. Reynolds, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to take in a family's washing; Petersham or Burwood. Mrs. Tait, Ashfield.

WANTED, General SERVANT; also Nurse-girl, small family. Mrs. Bate, 2, Gainsboro Villas, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, a good strong little GIRL, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. Green Dragon, Erskine and Kent streets.

WANTED, to purchase a second TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. Apply by letter, T. W., Post-Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable young Man as LIGHT PORTER; must be accustomed to horses. L. and E. Hordern, 674, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, 8000 TONS BILLET WOOD for brick burning; will be let in lots of 500 or 1000 tons. Apply to George Blunt, No. 7 Contract, G. W. R.

WANTED, a Man and his Wife (without children) as General SERVANTS; testimonials indispensable. Apply 27, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, MASONS and Scabblers for the Cooma Gaol, a long job. Inquire at the Works, or by letter, to W. Setchell, contractor, Cooma Gaol.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a Tanning and Currying Business with £300. References required. Address or apply to W. P. P., Richard Peek and Co.'s, Exchange Auction Rooms, George-street, opposite Hunter-st.

WANTED, to rent a HOUSE, with 5 or 6 rooms, kitchen, &c.; position, Darlinghurst, or south of William-street, Woolloomooloo. Address, with terms, &c., Alpha, Box 100, Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married woman with one child, age three years, a SITUATION, as General Servant; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. E. H., 15, Stephen-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good Furnished HOUSE (detached) with a little ground in a desirable situation, and near Town, 8 rooms at least, and out-offices; coach-house, &c. Address T. B. W., W. P. Woolcott, Bell's Chambers.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS—one Sitting Room and two Bedrooms, without board; Ashfield or Burwood preferred. Address Mr. Maddock, 383, George-street.

WANTED, a MANAGER for the Brisbane and Maryborough Quartz Crushing Company. None need apply unless they have a thorough knowledge of the duties required. Apply to D. C. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED to SELL three MEDICINE CHESTS, drugs and chemicals all complete; also a good second-hand Telescope, by Ross, of London. Apply 639, Castlereagh-street South. ISAAC ABRAHAMS.

WANTED known, that broken plate glass can be riveted. The windows of Mr. Conway's, opposite the Telegraph Office; Mr. Kingsborough's, Brickfield-hill; and Mrs. Baynes, Parramatta, have been neatly riveted and made secure by H. Granville, china and glass riveter, opposite Bank, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, to SELL best Brandy, dark and pale, 3s 6d bottle; Gin, key, 3s square bottle; Rum, Sherry, and Port, 3s quart; London Porter and Ale, from 8s dozen; Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, on draught; Marrian's No. 3 and Bass's Ale in hogsheads, and other liquors in the trade at low market rates. All guaranteed genuine as imported. BULL'S HEAD Spirit Stores, George-street, opposite the Police Court.

A SUITE of Apartments vacant. Mrs. Brady, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for one or two single gentlemen. 70, York-street.

A LARGE Front BEDROOM, for a gentleman, or two friends; board optional. 441, Castlereagh-st. South.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Carew's, Balmoral House, 47, Wynyard-square.

ASHFIELD, BY STATION.—A six-roomed detached COTTAGE, to LET, with coach-house, stabling, garden, and paddock. J. H. Nixon, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Partial Board, at Mrs Bourke's, 221, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and Residence for gentlemen; one guinea per week. Apply Mr. Tighe, grocer, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for one or two respectable men. No other lodgers. 79, Palmer-st., Wmloo.

BOARD and Residence.—Vacancies for Gentlemen, 4, Clontarf-terrace, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

CHOICE Balcony House, Pyrmont—rent £1. Bath, pantry, cupboards, side entrance. 134, Pitt-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence for a gentleman in a private family. Apply 161, Darlinghurst Road.

FIRST-CLASS Accommodation for Boarders, at the President Lincoln, Woolloomooloo-st., 16s. per week.

GLENFIELD ESTATE, LIVERPOOL.—To LET, by TENDER, GLENFIELD HOUSE, a substantial family residence, of 14 rooms and out-offices, for 2, 3, or 5 years, together with fifty, three hundred, or five hundred acres of land, more or less, as required. The house, which will be placed in good tenantable order, occupies a pleasant position, about three miles from the Liverpool Railway Station. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and delivered on or before the 28th August. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOUSE to LET, 136, Dowling-street, every convenience for a small family. Apply next door.

IN THE Centre of Pitt-street, one of the best situated and at the same time the best fitted PUBLIC-HOUSE in this city, with every possible appurtenance for carrying on the general trade, coupled with plenty of room for holding the now most popular entertainments known as the "Varieties." The saloons are already fitted with stage scenery, and backed seats. For further particulars apply to Robert Muriel, auctioneer, No. 221, Pitt-st. North.

MANLY BEACH.—RESIDENCE, with or without board, for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a lady. No other lodgers or children. Apply Martyn and Co., 246, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET; every convenience. Belmore-chambers, next L. C. Bank. E. Vickery, Pitt-st.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS. TO LET, those well-known PREMISES, situated in William-street, Bathurst, known as Evenis's Soap and Candle Works, together with Goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, utensils, and all that is necessary for carrying on a large and extensive business. The premises have been built, together with cellars, regardless of expense, expressly for the business that is carried on, which is replete with every convenience, and acknowledged to be one of the most complete manufactories in New South Wales.
The present boilers and frames are capable of turning out from 8 to 10 tons of soap and candles per week.
The business has been carried on successfully for the last fifteen years, and at the present time is doing a better trade than any soap and candle manufactory in the Western district.
Satisfactory reasons will be given for offering the above.
Any person wishing to treat for the same can apply to William Evenis, Soap and Candle Works, Bathurst.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES, Pitt-street. Apply to Ellis and Makinson 89, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Woollahra, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, HOUSE, lately occupied by Dr. Carroll, in Bathurst-st. M. Shalvey, Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

TO LET, the BAZAAR HOTEL, corner Park and Pitt streets. Apply E. Byrne, on the premises.

TO LET, No. 4, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, 6 rooms, kitchen, and stabling. Key at No. 4.

TO LET, 426, Castlereagh-street South; rent, 18s per week. Inquire next door.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 674, Brickfield-hill, Apply L. and E. Hordern.

TO LET, MALUA HOUSE, Cleveland-street, Redfern. F. E. Rishworth, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSES, with water, and separate yards. Apply Ultimo House, Ultimo.

TO LET, a 7-roomed COTTAGE. Apply corner of Cooper and Elizabeth streets.

TO LET, ALBANY COTTAGE, 4 rooms, John-street, Upper Paddington. Apply next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE of three apartments, in Abercrombie-lane. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Crown-street, Surry Hills, hall, six rooms, kitchen; rent 20s. Mr. Hegarty, 607, Crown-st.

TO LET, No. 28, Cumberland-street North, 8 rooms and kitchen; fine view of harbour. Rent 25s per week. Apply to Mr. Calaghan, opposite, for the key.

TO LET.—HOUSE and SHOP, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, at present occupied by Mr. Delarue, jeweller. Apply to Ellis and Makinson, 89, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 18, Bligh-street, containing four rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and cellar, with large garden. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, CLIFTON COTTAGE, Victoria-street, Potts' Point—eight rooms, kitchen, laundry, pantry, bath-room, &c.; stables, coach-house, garden, and every convenience. Apply to Mr. R. C. Want, 142, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE, No. 22, Cumberland-place, occupied by Mr. Barton for the last eighteen years; splendid view of the harbour. Water and gas laid on. Gas-fittings, venetian blinds, and other fixtures left upon the premises. Rent £100 a year, free of taxes. Apply at the office of Barton and Melhardo, 165, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, that recently erected commodious Family RESIDENCE, in Darlinghurst Road, near St. John's Church, containing 13 rooms, exclusive of cellars, &c., and replete with every comfort. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street; or at Mr. Billyard's, Kirketon, opposite St. John's Church, where keys may be obtained.

TO LET, WOOLLAHRA.—PIPER-STREET EAST—Arnold House, Nos. 1 and 2, in thorough order, newly painted and decorated, situate opposite to Riviere House, and commanding fine view of the harbour.
OCEAN-STREET, at its junction with John-street, Essenden Villa, a detached family residence.
Apply to Raynes, Treeve, and Co., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA THEATRE to LET. Apply J. F. Josephson, Esq., King-street.

19, CHARLOTTE-PLACE, Church-hill.—A vacancy for lady and gentleman, or 2 gentlemen.

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